

Arlington Advocate.

C. S. PARKER & SON, Editors and Proprietors.

Devoted to the Local Interests of the Town.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. Single copies 5 cents.

Vol. xxiii.

ARLINGTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1894.

No. 30.

FIRST CLASS GOODS at BOSTON CASH PRICES at
F. P. WINN'S
Pleasant St. Market.
BEEF, PORK, VEAL, MUTTON, Etc.,
FINE BUTTER IN 5 AND 10 LB. BOXES.
HAMDEN CREAM in small glass jars a specialty.

DARLING & RUSSELL,
INSURANCE,
No. 55 KILBY STREET, BOSTON.
TELEPHONE No. 2169.
H. E. DARLING. GEO. O. RUSSELL.

Fine Job Printing at this Office.
S. STICKNEY.
Telephone 70-2, Arlington.

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PROMPT ATTENTION.

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337 ARLINGTON AVE., cor. Mill street, ARLINGTON.
CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER.
REPAIRING, MATTRESS AND CARPET WORK NEATLY AND
PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
Furniture, Window Shades, Drapery Poles, Brass Rods, Etc.
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THE MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
M. V. B. EDGERLY, President JOHN A. HALL, Secretary.

WILLIAM A. MULLER, General Agent, 31 Milk St., BOSTON.

Underwear! Underwear!
Now is the time to think of something light and cool, and the place to find comfort is at the Central Dry Goods Store.

Our Jersey Vest at 12c. is a wonder.
Our Jersey Vest at 25c., with silk trimmings, is sold every
where at 50c.

Look at our Gent's Neglige Shirts. All the latest styles.
Hosiery at 12 1-2c., 21c., 37c. and 50c. Best in town.
Shirt Waists. Wrappers.
Look at our Night Robes for 51c., worth 75c.

BARGAIN DAY SATURDAY.
CENTRAL DRY GOODS CO., Arlington Avenue.

FIRE INSURANCE.
For age, solidity and paying ability, note the following companies whose assets are in the millions:
ETNA INS. CO. HOME INS. CO.
HARTFORD FIRE INS. CO. SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO.
NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO. LIV. & LOND. & GLOBE INS. CO.
ROYAL INS. CO. NORTHERN ASS'CE. CO.
NORWICH UNION FIRE INS. CO.
Represented by **R. W. HILLIARD,**
280 ARLINGTON AVE. RESIDENT AGENT.

Dr. J. I. PEATFIELD.
DENTIST,
253 ARLINGTON AVE., WHITTEMORE BUILDING, ARLINGTON.

RITZMAN, CHRISTENSEN & NIELSEN,
Painters and Decorators.
(Successors to J. P. REDDERS.)
House Painting, Interior Decorating, Finishing of Hard Woods, Graining
and Enameling. Plain or Ornamental Sign Painting, Glazing, Tinting,
Whitening.
FIRST-CLASS WORK AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Orders left at P. O. Box 596, Arlington Centre, or P. O. Box A, Arlington
Heights, will be promptly attended to.
BOSTON OFFICE CORNER FRIEND AND TRAVERS STS.

ARLINGTON ABOUT TOWN MATTERS.

Notices of concerts, lectures, entertainments, etc., to
which an admission fee is charged, must be
paid for as advertisements, by the line.

=You can always get your coal of
Peirce & Winn Co. at as low prices as
any where. Give them a call before
purchasing elsewhere. Pea coal de-
livered, \$3.50 per ton.

=Miss Anna Cousens is at Berwick,
Me.

=Mr. John Fiske is having his vaca-
tion outing at Nantucket.

=Mrs. Diman and Mrs. Homer are
visiting at Provincetown, Mass.

=Miss Ethel G. Bartlett has gone to
Annisquam, Mass.

=Mr. Edw. A. Bailey spent a part of
his vacation at Bar Harbor, Mt. Desert.

=Miss J. M. Schouler is taking her
vacation at Bridgewater, N. H.

=W. E. Richardson and family are
boarding at Hotel Humarock, Sea View,
Mass.

=Miss Katherine Dwiuel, of Philadel-
phia, is with Miss Maude Hsley for the
summer.

=Mr. and Mrs. Wm. K. Cook went to
Provincetown last Saturday to spend
two weeks of vacation rest.

=People leaving town for a vacation
season are requested to send their ad-
dress to the ADVOCATE.

=Mr. George D. Moore's present ad-
dress is Lanesville, Mass. We trust he
will have a pleasant outing.

=Wilson Palmer, Esq., who has been
visiting at Bullard's has returned to his
home at Jamaica, L. I.

=The Misses Gott, of Medford street,
are spending a couple of weeks among
the attractions of quaint old Province-
town.

=The Robbins Library and reading
room will be open on Wednesdays and
Saturdays only during the month of
August.

=Litchfield's studio will be closed dur-
ing the month of August. Parties hav-
ing pictures there should call for them
at once.

=Miss Esther Bailey and Miss Mabel
Frost are spending a few weeks at Nor-
wich, located in the western part of
New York.

=Horace A. Freeman, principal of
Russell school, with his family, is now
located at Jefferson Highlands, N. H.,
for a few weeks.

=Mr. Edgar D. Parker started on
Saturday for a season of rest and recrea-
tion at Nantucket, and is now located at
the "Springfield" Hotel.

=Mr. Waterman A. Taft and family
left town on Saturday for a vacation
time at the "Argyle," Winthrop High-
lands, Mass., for a few weeks.

=Mr. and Mrs. Richard Tyner, of 367
Arlington avenue, have been spending
several weeks at North Conway, N. H.,
guests at the Centre Villa.

=Mr. Geo. Jewett, clerk in the S.
Stickney hardware store, enjoyed a vaca-
tion the past week at his old home at
Annisquam, Cape Ann.

=The usual services at the Unitarian
church next Sunday, after which there
will be no public services there until the
first Sunday in September.

=Rev. J. P. Forbes, of Taunton, for-
merly a pastor here, occupied the pulpit
of the First Parish church last Sunday,
in exchange with Rev. Frederic Gill.

=Mr. Lucien Pierce, with his sister
Josie, is spending a vacation at Goose
Rocks, Me. Mrs. Alfred Pierce is spend-
ing two weeks at the "Sinclear," Beth-
lehem, N. H.

=Rev. S. C. Bushnell will occupy his
own pulpit next Sunday, speaking on
"Woman's mission in the home." Ser-
vices at 10.45 o'clock, to which all inter-
ested are cordially invited.

=The Union Base Ball Club will play
a game at home, to-morrow afternoon,
their opponents being the Lincoln Club
of South Boston. Game will be called
on Russell park at three o'clock.

=It was Grand Army day at Framing-
ham, last Monday, in the regular Chau-
taqua series, and a most interesting
occasion it proved for all concerned.
Several comrades of Francis Gould Post
36 attended.

=The Y. P. S. C. E. will hold their
meeting next Sunday evening, at 6.30
o'clock, in the vestry of the Pleasant
street Congregational church. The top-
ic for the evening will be "True growth;
what it is and how to get it." Miss
Nettie E. Baston will lead the meeting.

=By mutual agreement between the
traders and storekeepers of Arlington
next Thursday is to be observed as
"Traders' Day," when all the sev-
eral places of business will be closed
and all hands will seek rest or recreation
according to individual taste. House-
keepers will do well to remember the
stores will be closed all day next Thurs-
day.

=The Sunday evening meeting of the
Hancock church will be under the direc-
tion of the Christian Endeavor Society.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Coleman, of Bos-
ton, will be present and will give an in-
teresting report of the National Chris-
tian Endeavor Convention recently held
at Cleveland. An interesting program
has been arranged and all who were not
able to attend the convention and wish
to know what was said and done by the
forty thousand Endeavorers assembled

ESTABLISHED 1840.
RICHARDSON & BACON,
COLLEGE
WHARF, CAMBRIDGE,
Present the following prices for coal delivered in Arlington and Belmont:
FURNACE \$5.00 STRICTLY
EGG 5.00 BOSTON
STOVE 5.25 PRICES.
FRANKLIN 7.00
W. T. RICHARDSON.
M. CLINTON BACON.
ISAAC CHASE.

ESTABLISHED 1826.
Arlington Insurance Agency.
GEORGE Y. WELLINGTON,
AGENT.
Eight Mutual Companies,
Ten Stock Companies.
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
ARLINGTON AVENUE.
Office open daily. Wednesday and Saturday evenings in the Savings Bank.

BRADLEY & KNOWLES
SANITARY PLUMBERS.
Work done STRICTLY in accordance with Town Ordinances.
Lawn Mowers sharpened and repaired; also
"Columbia" and "Philadelphia" Lawn Mowers.
for sale at lowest prices.

WINDOW SCREENS TO ORDER.

there, are cordially invited to meet with
the Hancock society on Sunday evening
at seven o'clock.

=Mrs. Warren H. Heustis leaves to-
day for Brant Rock to chaperon a party
consisting of Mrs. J. P. Wyman, Misses
Bessie Garner, Alice Rawson, Alice
Fay, Angie Adams, Mabel Bennett, Flora
Fessenden, Etta Fessenden, Nina Winn,
Gretchen Wyman, Marjorie Heustis,
Masters Lancaster Heustis, Don Wyman,
Ernest Wyman.

=The Water Commissioners have
come to terms with the owners of the
open space or "park" on the top of Ar-
lington Heights and this week workmen
in their employ began digging the
foundation for the high service stand
pipe which will be erected there. All
parties in interest are to be congratulated
on this solution of the question
where the stand pipe should be erected.

=To-morrow afternoon, on the ball
field leased by Arlington Boat Club, the
Kidge Club nine of Cambridge will play
a return game with the A. B. C. nine.
We hear the game is to be "for blood,"
and that the visitors mean to win it. The
home team will have Rankin and Rich-
ardson for battery, with strong support
in the field, and if the visitors win it will
be because they play better ball.

=Last Tuesday afternoon some one
who, it would seem, must be familiar
with the premises and the habits of the
family, entered the residence of Mr. Wil-
liam Daley, on Tufts street, in the short
absence of his wife, and stole four dol-
lars in money and a bank book belong-
ing to James McCann that was kept in
the house. Nothing can be realized on
the book as the bank has been notified.

=Some time during Friday night the
harness room of Mr. A. Peirce Cutter's
establishment on Summer street was
entered by a person bent on malicious
mischief and the harnesses were slashed
and cut so as to entail a loss of about
fifty dollars. A man hired the day be-
fore and who had trouble with Mr. Cut-
ter about the work, is suspected of being
the guilty party and a warrant for his
arrest has been granted.

=Last Friday afternoon William Spiers,
of 402 Arlington avenue, brought word
to chief of police Harriman that he had
discovered the badly decomposed body
of an old man in a swamp on the Hutch-
inson farm on Turkey Hill. Chief Harri-
man and undertaker Hartwell, with as-
sistants, went to the place indicated and
brought the remains away, after which
Medical Examiner Swan was notified
and an examination made. From papers
found in the clothing Dr. C. F. Hayes,
of Brighton, and Charles E. Underwood,
of Maplewood, were notified and on
viewing the clothing, etc., identified the
body as that of Samuel H. Woodcock, a
near relative of both parties, and they
took charge of the body. Mr. Wood-
cock was a man about seventy years of
age who formerly was extensively en-
gaged in mining in the west but some

time ago came east to raise money to en-
able him to retain his holdings. His
son-in-law, Mr. Underwood, was unwill-
ing to venture in his enterprises, and the
old man became despondent. In one of
these fits he wandered to Arlington and
perished in the place where found, pos-
sibly from drowning, as at the time he
disappeared (June 12th last) the place
where he was found was a shallow pond.
The dry weather of the past month evap-
orated the water, leaving the body ex-
posed.

=One of the most disagreeable experi-
ences Arlington firemen have yet en-
countered in the line of duty was fight-
ing the fire in the Cyrus H. Cutter mead-
ow and woods back of Crescent Hill,
last Friday. The fire started there the
day previous and burned until about
noon on Friday, when assistance in fight-
ing it was demanded of the fire depart-
ment by pulling in an alarm from Box
52. A more difficult place to fight a
brush fire it would be hard to find and
this hindrance, added to the intense heat
and unusual humidity of the atmosphere,
made the labor exhausting in the ex-
treme. The firemen worked faithfully
and after two or three hours the "all
out" signal was sounded. Not very long
afterwards they were recalled to duty
there by another alarm and spent other
hours in the useless attempt to stamp
out the fire which had broken out again
in several places, and threatened the
property of William Dacy, located not
far from the meadow where the fire was
still burning hotly in the dry turf. About
noon on Saturday the flames burst out
again in that section nearest to the
Dacy property and the officer left to
watch that section, after consulting with
chief engineer Gott, pulled in an alarm
from Box 54 to call the firemen to duty
there again, but the heavy shower which
poured its grateful moisture on this sec-
tion soon relieved them from duty and
put an end to all possible danger from
fires in the woods. It will take the full
product of a long, soaking rain to ex-
tinguish the turf fire, however.

=A most enjoyable lunch was given
Friday, July 20, by Mrs. E. P. Bryant,
at her home on Court street, the occa-
sion being the 25th anniversary of the
graduation of the Class of '69, Cotting
High school, of which class the hostess
was a member. The class consisted of
Fannie Burrage, Effie Cutter, Lella
(Fessenden) Prescott, Nellie (Osborn)
Bryant, Fannie (Palne) Holt, Mary
Pierce, Lizzie (Proctor) Wellington,
Flora (Richardson) Wells, Clara Russell,
Fannie (Russell) Brown, Howard Rus-
sell, Louise (Schouler) Marshall, Susie
Winn. Since graduation Fannie Palne,
Mary Pierce and Effie Cutter have died,
and of the remaining ten seven were
present at the reunion while letters were
sent by Mr. Russell from Jacksonville,
Illinois, and by Miss Burrage from her
far away home in the missionary field
at Casarea, Turkey in Asia. A pleasant
feature of the occasion was the reading

of a letter sent for the reunion by Hon.
Henry C. Ide, the distinguished Chief
Justice of Samoa, who with his beautiful
daughter Miss Melchon, who afterwards
became his wife, will be remembered as
teachers of the C. H. S. in the school
year of '68 and '69. All the available
documents, pictures, etc., connected
with these days of '69, with floods of
reminiscences were brought forth at this
happy meeting. Little souvenirs, in the
form of silver book marks inscribed '69,
July 20, '94, were distributed and alto-
gether the class owes heartiest thanks
to the kindly thought which made this
day one of the "red letter days" never
to be forgotten.

=Conforming to the promise made
last week we to-day supplement our
outline of what has been accomplished
in the line of street improvement with a
record of the new dwellings, etc., erect-
ed in town this year which on the first
of May were far enough advanced in
in construction to have a place on the
books of the Assessors. Three months
have passed since then, during which
time several new enterprises have been
started, but these, with others already
projected, will have to wait until next
year. The figures given below are the
amount returned to the collector, rather
than the cost price, and do not include
the land on which the buildings stand,
so that the grand total does not show in
full the gain made last year in real estate
valuation. The books of the Assessors
show that amount to be \$300,620. The
total number of dwellings in Arlington
is 1074. The following is the list of new
dwellings completed or nearly so on the
first day of May last:-

NAMES.	STREET.	AMOUNT.
Henry S. Adams,	Addison,	\$7,000
Michael Barry,	Park,	500
Theo. E. Blanchard,	Acton,	3,000
Richard Garna,	Lewis avenue,	2,500
Mary F. Cullinane,	"	2,300
Squires C. Clement,	Water,	2,800
William D. Cousens, barn,	Addison,	1,500
Charles B. Devereaux,	Wellington,	6,000
Johann Dreschly,	Orchard place,	2,400
Nellie M. Farmer,	Appleton,	20,000
Geo. O. Goldsmith,	Whittemore,	3,000
Daniel M. Hooley,	Medford,	2,500
Thomas E. Holway,	Jason,	6,500
Andrew Irwin,	Central,	3,400
John A. Irwin,	Arlington avenue,	2,000
W. W. Kimball,	"	1,500
Eliza Klingler,	Central avenue,	1,300
Mary L. Libby,	Oakland avenue,	2,300
Stevens Lawrence,	Teel,	1,000
Michael Mulloiland,	Palmer,	2,500
William A. McCabe,	Arlington avenue,	6,000
William A. Muller,	Adinut,	2,000
George H. Muller,	Summer,	3,000
James Noon,	Winter,	2,400
Eugene O'Neill,	Addison,	3,500
Clifford F. Perkins,	Webster,	2,800
George A. Sears,	Myrtle,	2,500
Henry Swan,	Swan,	4,800
Edward L. Smith,	off Arlington ave.,	2,000
George A. Stearns,	"	2,750
Henry Schumacher,	Grove,	2,000
Mary E. Tobin,	off Pleasant,	1,200
Russell Teel,	Jason,	3,000
F. and D. Wymann,	Lake,	4,000
Armore Watson,	Summer,	1,500
M. H. McCafferty,	Medford,	2,750
David Scanlan,	Gardner,	1,500

=The new steam heating apparatus at
the Town Hall, introduced by our fellow
townsman, Mr. William E. Bertwell, un-
der contract with the Selectmen, who
have had charge of the work, was fired
up for the first time on Tuesday and the
test was satisfactory so far as the opera-
tion of the apparatus could be tested in
warm weather. The system is a combi-
nation of direct and indirect heating,
which means radiators in some places,
long sections of piping in others, and
nests of hollow cast iron over which
the cold air from outside passes on enter-
ing the building. The boiler used is a
horizontal steel tubular of twenty horse
power, and is set in brick in the cel-
lar in an excavation made there to
receive it. The heating of the several
rooms in the building is accomplished
by means of 600 feet of indirect heat,
800 feet of circulation and 280 feet of
direct heat, seven radiators being used
in all. This new heating plant for Town
Hall has been planned and executed in a
skillful and thorough manner and reflects
Continued on 8th page.

Education & Employment

**GOMER'S
COMMERCIAL
COLLEGE.**
Reopens September 4th.
A thorough and practical course of study in
BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND.
Preparing young people to earn their own living.
Individual instruction; a position for pupils; expert
speed teachers. Our record of
54 YEARS AND 20,000 PUPILS
Speaks for itself. Enroll now by mail or at
GOMER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
800 Washington St., cor. Beach,
BOSTON, MASS.

Love Defined.
Love is the scent of flowers,
The gleam of summer showers;
The sky's own deepest blue,
Yon rainbow's fairest hue.
Love is the breath of spring,
What wild birds softly sing;
The wind's low dulcet sigh,
The sobbing sea's reply.
Love is a star of night,
A bright, a golden light;
A quivering silver beam,
Fond memory of a dream.
Love is a wondrous strain
Of neither joy nor pain;
The key, the master key
To life's great mystery.
—KATHLEEN KAVANAUGH.

A MADMAN'S WHIM.

BY HARRY J. SMITH.

"I am extremely sorry, Jack, but circumstances over which I have no control will render it necessary that we should—"

"Then you don't love me!"

"Now, Jack, that's unkind."

"But it's true!"

"No, it isn't true; not one bit of it, and you know it. Haven't I engaged myself to you in spite of papa's coldness and mamma's positive hatred?"

"Hum!"

"Haven't I stood by you in spite of everything people said about you?"

"All lies!" cried Jack, hotly.

"I know it," said Adele, laying a loving hand on his coat collar. "I have always said that you did love me, and were not careless and idle and improvident and—"

Jack shook off her hand quite rudely.

"And yet, when I ask you to marry me, you say 'No.' Do you call that love?"

"I call it common sense, Jack. Why, you know you haven't anything but your salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year."

"Love in a cottage with a crust," began Jack.

"Oh, Jack, do be reasonable! Papa is not unreasonable, and he loves me dearly. Mamma will come round in time, and then we can have a decent wedding."

"That's enough," said Jack, calmly, taking his hat. "We will not discuss this matter any further, Adele."

Jack Ashton passed out very haughtily. There is no more exquisite pleasure than feeling that one has a genuine grievance.

"There isn't much for a fellow like me to do," he said to himself, elaborating this idea, "and I suppose I'll have to enlist as a soldier. Still that wouldn't do. Precious little soldiering, and plenty of wood-chopping and road-making. If there was only a war!"

That he would do something desperate he was, however, quite resolved. It was absurd to think that he could go on living.

It was the afternoon of the third day. He had been to the park in the morning, and had walked back. There was a strange dizziness in his head, his knees knocked together more than once, and twice his eyesight seemed to be leaving him. He was hungry; he had not eaten for nearly three days, but he thought he was dying.

It gave him a certain sort of grim satisfaction. He would not have taken his own life, but if death would come without his direct aid—And then he looked at his reflection in a plate glass shop window and shuddered.

It would never do to die in such a plight. His clothes were dusty, his boots grimy and scuffed, and he had not been shaved for three days. Come! he might as well die like a gentleman. The bootblack fell to work at once as he sank into the chair, and Jack was dimly conscious that the boy was making a good job.

A by street ran off the thoroughfare, and half way along a slender red and white striped pole protruded from a door. Jack sauntered down to the shop.

"Shave? Yes, sir," said the barber, in a voice quite in keeping with his looks.

"A pleasant day," said Jack drearily, as the barber lathered him deftly.

"Exceedingly pleasant," said the barber. "The weather is one of the few things we can enjoy without price."

The idea struck Jack as original, and he smiled for the first time in three days.

"In this world," pursued the barber, "where a man has but one life, and that of humble origin, he has to fight for what others more favored can have for the asking."

"A Socialist," said Jack to himself, with the natural contempt of a bank clerk.

"Therefore," continued the barber, beginning on Jack's chin, "it is fortunate that this life is but one of a cycle; that the Karma of today is but a preparation for another life; or, perhaps, Nirvana, who knows?"

"By heavens! a Buddhist!" exclaimed Jack to himself.

The barber turned his limpid eyes full upon him.

"Not exactly," he said gravely. "I am a Theosophist."

Jack gave a little start and then a cry of pain.

"I have cut you, or rather," said the barber, apologetically, "you have cut yourself. It is nothing—a mere scratch. No, sir, Theosophy, I conceive to be a civilized Buddhism with none of its faults and all of its virtues. You understand the doctrines of Buddha? Ignorance, according to Buddha, is the cause of our existence; our existence is hopelessly miserable, misery is its very essence. To be sure, there is another life, life upon life, but who can regulate the succession?"

"Who, indeed?" said Jack closing his eyes.

He was getting weary.

"Our future condition is determined by the blind and unconscious concatenation of cause and effect. At the reincarnation a man may become either a god or the vilest imaginable object. That canary in the cage may have once been a sybarite, a trifle."

Jack opened his blue eyes in amused contemplation.

"Do you really believe such rubbish?" he asked, with a smile on his face.

"Certainly," replied the barber, gravely. "I have already travelled part of the way to Nirvana. I have twice achieved Dhyana, during which I saw my past stages of existence. I was a Carthaginian general once, and ages ago I was a tiger. I have banished desire, love, hate, all the human passions. I am a negation, with no attachment for existence."

"Yet you exist?" ventured Jack, feeling that he must say something.

"I have disposed of my business," said the barber, quietly. "I have sold everything except the bird; I shall give him his liberty before I go. You are the last man I shall shave."

"Ah, indeed?" said Jack, making an effort to rise.

"Pardon me—I have use for you," the barber said; "you are necessary for my entrance to Nirvana. I had a fancy," pursued the barber, running his thumb along the edge of the razor and smiling, "to shave a certain number and leave to it the determination of the sacrifice to Buddha. By inspiration I hit upon a perfectly just and equitable plan. The third of last July was my birthday, and from that day I began to keep count of the number of shaves. I set apart the number of one thousand and marked the thousandth for sacrifice. You have the luck to be the thousandth shave, sir."

"But," said Jack, and his tongue seemed to thicken in his mouth.

"Oh, there can be no mistake," said the barber, cheerfully. "That would not have done at all. See now, it is the fourth of September—nine weeks today. The count by weeks runs as follows: One hundred and two, ninety-two, seventy-two (a bad week, sir), one hundred and nine, one hundred and forty, one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and forty-two, one hundred and one, one hundred and fourteen. I had a very good run of custom yesterday, or I should not have been able to make up the number. Just nine weeks—I regard that as significant."

Was it Jack Ashton who only a few hours before had been contemplating death with stoical resignation? Here it was now—a quick, almost painless death. What made his head buzz so and the canary's pipe seem like a clarion trumpet?

A chill like ice passed down his spine and then a hot flush like a fever. His voice was steady as a parson's as he said:

"There is only one drawback to your plan. You have made a mistake in your calculations. This is not the one thousandth shave."

For the first time the barber's eyes showed a gleam of anger.

"Impossible!" he said sharply. "I have gone over the sum too often to make a mistake, although I am not an expert at figures."

"I am," said Jack, calmly. "I am a bank clerk and never make a mistake. I tell you your count is wrong—it is nine hundred and ninety-nine. What do you still doubt me? Give a piece of paper and I will convince you in a minute."

"It is very strange," muttered the barber, as he laid down the razor and opened a drawer in search of a blank piece of paper.

The cloth that the barber had tucked under his chin was of cotton, but it answered Jack's purpose. With a bound he was out of the chair and

had flung the cloth over the barber's head. Then, with all the strength of fear, horror and rage, he struck with his fist the muffled figure and it fell against the cup rack with a great crash.

His knees gave way as he dashed across the street, but his voice had strength to cry, "Help! Murder!" before he fell upon the pavement.

Quickly a crowd collected.

"Save me—a madman!" he gasped.

A policeman elbowed his way through Jack pointed feebly and shudderingly across the way, where the barber stood calmly by his chair.

The policeman shook his head doubtfully, as he crossed the threshold to investigate.

"I've been told," said he, with a smile.

Then the smile died upon his lips.

"The thousandth shave!" cried the barber, as he sprang at him with an open razor.

The policeman had just time to strike up the arm with one blow and the next he brought down with killing force on the maniac's head.

.....

"Adele!"

"Jack! Oh, I knew you'd come back! And, oh, Jack, I don't know why, but I think papa is more inclined to like you, and I heard mother say that—"

"No matter now, Adele. Tell me you forgive me?"

"Forgive you, Jack? Why, what makes you look so pale? Have you been ill?"

"I've been nearly dead," said Jack. And then he told her all—New York Journal.

Automatic Horse Feeding.

An electric horse feeder is a new invention brought out by Mr. Alderson, of Chesterfield, for securing the regular feeding of horses during the absence from any cause of the stable man or groom. The apparatus is described as being very simple, the law of gravitation being depended upon to accomplish most of the work. The first requisite is an alarm clock, which should be good enough not to stop casually, but need not be expensive. The electric plant is not needed for an ordinary electric bell, four cells of the Leblanche type of battery being sufficient for any distance up to 200 yards. The third portion of the apparatus is the feeder—that is to say, the vessels holding the corn or the corn and chaff, as the case may be. The clock, which is the prime mover in the whole concern, may be in the house, the harness room or anywhere, but if it be more than 200 yards from the feeder a more powerful battery will be required.

To use the folder the first thing is to set the alarm of the clock at the hour at which it is desired that the horse should be fed. The food is then placed in a tin-like biscuit box, which is turned upside down and placed in the proper compartment of the chute, when the lid of the box is drawn out, the corn then resting upon the floor of a trap-like arrangement, held in its place by a simple contrivance. When the alarm goes off a button is pressed and the circuit is completed. A weight falls, the bottom of the feed box is released and the corn falls out into the manger.—The Invention.

The Digestive Action of Vinegar.

A health-writer, discussing the effects of vinegar on digestion, says: "The microscopists have discovered that the cells of vinegar sometimes take up their abode in the alimentary canal as parasites, and become a source of irritation and disturbance to the digestive organs. And now, according to Virchow's archives, they have been investigating the influence of acids upon salivary digestion, or the conversion of starch into sugar, and the fact has appeared that acetic acid, connected with tartaric and oxalic acids, very materially hinders this portion of the digestive process. It is worthy of note, as being in the line of scientific progress, that many of the most skillful chefs are substituting, in their culinary processes, lemon-juice for vinegar, thus avoiding at once the wriggling eels and the mischief-making acid."

A Small Shopper.

"Well, little girl," said the grocer, "what can I do for you?"

"I don't want to buy anything," replied the little girl. "Mamma told me to find out the prices, and then come back. How much will I have to pay to get a dollar's worth of sugar?" —Chicago Tribune.

Aquila Robertson, the first white person born in Indiana, is still living in that state at the age of ninety years.

WASHINGTON LETTER
[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

BONUS IS \$414,600.—The cruiser Minneapolis proves to be not only the fastest ship in the American navy, if not in the world, but faster even than was supposed. When the trial was completed the rough calculation made of her time placed her speed at 23.05 knots per hour, but the corrections made by naval experts show that she accomplished the wonderful average of 23.072 knots. This will be her official rating, and on it the premium for excess of speed will be allowed. At the rate of \$50,000 for each quarter-knot of speed developed in excess of contract requirements, her builders, the Cramps of Philadelphia, will secure \$414,600 in premium.

STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS.—Secretary Carlisle has given directions to resume, to a limited extent, the coinage of silver dollars. Since the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law silver coinage has been virtually suspended. This coinage of silver for the remainder of this year will not exceed \$2,000,000, probably. It will not affect the amount of money in circulation, as for every dollar of silver coined a \$1 silver certificate will be retired. The coinage, however, will increase the silver seigniorage now in the treasury, but still uncoined. This now amounts to about \$55,000,000.

VACANT COLLECTORSHIPS.—Secretary Carlisle proposes to take up as soon as possible the vacancies in the collectorships of customs at Gloucester and at Edgartown, Mass., caused by the expiration of the terms of the incumbents. Collector Pew at Gloucester and Collector Merchant at Edgartown are serving as collectors pro tempore, without authority of law and without any obligation on the expired bonds for the faithful execution of their trust.

FIRST NICKEL STEEL GUN.—The first nickel steel gun for the navy will be completed this week. It is an experimental gun, and, in addition to being a trial of the alloyed metal in gun construction, the weapon will be used at the naval proving ground hereafter for attacks on plates and in the acceptance tests of carriages. The calibre of the gun is eight inches and there is much interest in observing whether the weapon will stand the strain better than an all-steel gun or whether it will furnish better results than the gun of homogeneous metal.

IMITATION BUTTER.—Chairman Boyce of the Dairyman's Auxiliary Association of New York, Senator Hill of New York and others addressed the house committee on agriculture in support of the bill of General Groulx of Vermont, making oleomargarine and all other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the state or territory into which they are transported. It is stated that under the "original package" decision of the United States supreme court in the Iowa liquor case oleomargarine can now be shipped into states and not be affected by state laws. The committee reported the matter favorably.

JAPAN NOT OFFENDED.—It is understood here that both Japan and China are satisfied that the United States may be depended upon to do full justice to all concerned, and the prospect for a speedy and peaceable conclusion of the controversy is excellent. The rumor that Japan had taken offense at the so-called interference of the United States is declared to be utterly groundless.

COMMODORE MILLER'S BILLET.—The most important billet filled recently by Secretary of the Navy Herbert, was the detail of Commodore Joseph N. Miller to be commandant of the Boston Navy Yard. The place will be vacated by Admiral Fyffe, who soon retires. Commodore Miller has been the junior officer of his grade, and has been on waiting orders since July, 1892.

GOLD RESERVE VERY LOW.—Further withdrawals of gold for shipment from New York have rather surprised the treasury officials, and these will reduce the gold reserve to about \$62,450,000 when the shipments are deducted from the existing balance of \$64,593,767. This is the lowest point which the gold reserve has touched, either just before the bond issue of February or during the exports of June. The total exports for last week was \$2,050,000, and \$250,000 of this has been taken for Canada.

SENATORS SHOCKED.—Senator Gray's investigating committee is awaiting the return of Senator Lodge, from his home at Nahant, Mass., before determining what it will do about the new charges that senators speculated in sugar stock who testified that they did not when they appeared before the investigating committee. Senator Allen has brought these charges, made in statements in newspapers by Wall street brokers, before the committee, and has insisted that they should be investigated like the other newspaper charges which led Senator Lodge to ask the appointment of the committee.

BANKRUPTCY LEGISLATION.—The action of the house in the passing of the Bailey bill for voluntary bankruptcy is regarded by good judges as setting the fate of bankruptcy legislation during this congress. The special order providing for the consideration of the Bailey bill was sprung upon the house without any consultation with the friends of the Torrey bill and in such a form that the speaker pro tempore would not permit a vote on the substitution of the Torrey bill, except by unanimous consent. Even the members of the judiciary committee, which reported the Bailey bill had no advanced information of the tactics of the committee on rules. The opposition to the Bailey bill thus taken by surprise, was divided and demoralized.

BOSTON WHOLESALE MARKETS.

[To make the following quotations of value to buyer and seller alike, it will be necessary to carefully note the preliminary remarks which precede all articles quoted. In a market of this character it is impossible to give prices for every day of the week, but noting the general tendency of trade, the given will be found sufficiently close to enable dealers to base their transactions thereon.]

The depressing weather of the past week has had a corresponding effect upon prices. Then, too, the breakdown of the big railroad strike has been a factor in staying the upward tendency on provisions and there has been a slight reaction in these commodities. Butter remains practically stationary, with eggs firm. Grain will probably show a sharp decline now that shipments from the west have been resumed. Flour remains firm with slight fluctuations. The arrival of Malaga lemons, and a miscellaneous cargo of Mediterranean fruits will probably force a drop in the market. Spices show no life, but the expected arrival of several cargoes will have a tendency to reduce quotations. Coffee is in fair demand, with prices good. Starch holds its own. Rice is firm without change from last quotations. Refined sugar remains unchanged. Molasses is quiet.

BUTTER.—Fresh creamery, 14 1/2 to 15; fair to good, 14 1/2 to 15; fresh dairies, 14 1/2 to 15; imitation, 14 1/2 to 15; lard, 13 1/2.

BEANS.—2 1/2 to 2 1/2 for pot, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2 for medium, yellow eyes, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2; red kidneys, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2; foreign, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2; Cal., 2 1/2 to 2 1/2.

BEEF.—Plate and extra 9 1/2 to 11 1/2 per bbl; family and extra family, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Fresh, 8 1/2 to 10; for steers, 10 1/2 to 11; for cows, 6 1/2 to 7.

CHEESE.—New, 8 1/2 to 9; for best Northern, 7 1/2 to 8; for Western, 7 1/2 to 8.

COFFEE.—Rio, low ordinary, 18 1/2 to 19; good, 21 1/2 to 22; prime and fancy washed, nominal; Santos, 19 1/2 to 20; Java, 20 1/2 to 21; Maracabo, 21 1/2 to 22; Jamaica, 20 1/2 to 21; Costa Rica, 21 1/2 to 22; Mexican, 21 1/2 to 22; Guatemala, 21 1/2 to 22; Mocha, 25 1/2 to 26.

EGGS.—Fancy, 14 1/2 to 15; best Eastern, 16; Western choice, 14 1/2 to 15; Michigan, 15; Southern, 12.

GRAIN.—Southern yellow and No. 2 yellow, 50 1/2 to 51; to ship, No. 3 yellow, 52 1/2 to 53; No. 2 yellow, 52 1/2 to 53; Oats, 58 1/2 to 59; for spot clipped, fancy, 60; No. 2 white, 57 1/2 to 58; No. 3 white, 56 1/2 to 57; No. 2 mixed, 55 1/2 to 56; to ship, 55 1/2 to 56; No. 2 white, 55; No. 3 white, 54 1/2 to 55; mixed, 54 1/2 to 55; to ship, 53 1/2 to 54; for spring, and 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 for winter, 18 1/2 to 19; for midlands, 18 1/2 to 19; seed meal, 24 1/2 to 25; to ship, 24 1/2 to 25; for spot, 24 1/2 to 25; to arrive, 18 1/2 to 20; Rye, 58 1/2 to 59.

FLOUR.—3 1/2 to 4 1/2 for spring patents, special brands higher; 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 for winter patents; 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 for clear and straight; low grades, 2 1/2 to 3; Cornmeal, 2 1/2 to 3; per bag, and 2 1/2 to 3 for 100 lb. Oatmeal, 35 1/2 to 36 1/2 for rolled and ground; cut, 36 1/2 to 37; Rye flour, 2 1/2 to 3.

FRUIT.—Foreign fruits—Oranges, 200 counts, 84 1/2 to 85; higher counts, 84 1/2 to 85; lemons, 15 1/2 to 16; pineapples, 50 1/2 to 51; bananas, No. 1, 17 1/2 to 18; eight hands, 18 1/2 to 19; No. 2, 18 1/2 to 19; evaporated apples, 13 1/2 to 14; sun dried, 7 1/2 to 8.

MUTTON.—Lamb, 12 1/2 to 13 for good to choice; mutton, 9 1/2 to 10; yearlings, 7 1/2 to 8; veal, 7 1/2 to 8.

MOLASSES.—New Orleans fancy new, 34 1/2 to 35; choice, 28 1/2 to 29; centrifugal, 12 1/2 to 13; new fancy, 28 1/2 to 29; choice, 28 1/2 to 29; 25 1/2 to 26; Mavuna, 23 1/2 to 24; Barbados, 21 1/2 to 22; S. Kitts, 21 1/2 to 22; boiling, nominal, 14.

POTATOES.—New, choice, 1 1/2 to 2 bbl; fair to good, 1 1/2 to 2.

POULTRY.—Northern spring chickens, 25; fowls, 14 1/2 to 15; Western turkeys, frozen, 10 1/2 to 11; Western chickens, frozen, 12 1/2 to 13; feed broilers, 20 1/2 to 21; fowls, frozen, 10 1/2 to 11; feed, 12 1/2 to 13.

PORK.—16 1/2 to 17 for long and short cuts and heavy backs; light backs, 15 1/2 to 16; lean ends, 17; Fresh ribs, 11 1/2 to 12; sausage, 8 1/2 to 9; sausage meat, 10 1/2 to 11; hams, 13 1/2 to 14; smoked shoulders, 10 1/2 to 11; corned shoulders, 9 1/2 to 10; Tierce lard, 7 1/2 to 8; lard, 8 1/2 to 9; city dressed hogs, 7 1/2 to 8; country, 7 1/2 to 8.

RICE.—Patna rice is quoted at 4 1/2; Japan, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4.

SUGAR.—Extra quality, granulated, 4 1/2; fine, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; cut loaf and crushed, 5 1/2; cubes, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; soft white, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; extra C, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; yellows, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4.

SPICES.—Black pepper, 8 1/2 to 9; white pepper, 10 1/2 to 11; red pepper, 6 1/2 to 7; cloves, 18 1/2 to 19; Zanzibar, 11 1/2 to 12; cassia, 8 1/2 to 9; Saigon, 30 1/2 to 31; ginger, 15 1/2 to 16; nutmegs, 55 1/2 to 56; mace, 56 1/2 to 57; Cream of tartar continues unchanged. Crystals 20 1/2 to 21; ground and packed, for trade, 21 1/2 to 22; Starch, potato 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; corn, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2; wheat, 5 1/2 to 6.

SEED.—2 1/2 to 3 for timothy, 2 1/2 to 3 for red top, with reseeded at 9 1/2 to 10; clover, 10 1/2 to 11; Peas, 11 1/2 to 12 for best Canada, 11 1/2 to 12 for Northern green, and 11 1/2 to 12 for Western green. Hay, 16 1/2 to 17 for the best; lower grades, 12 1/2 to 13. Straw, 14 1/2 to 15 for rye, 8 1/2 to 9 for oat.

TEAS.—Japan tea, low grade, 12 1/2 to 14; choice, 23 1/2 to 24; low grade Amoy, 12 1/2 to 13; good to medium, 16 1/2 to 20; good medium, 21 1/2 to 23; fine, 24 1/2 to 27; finest, 28 1/2 to 32; 13 1/2 to 15; for common; good, 16 1/2 to 17; superior, 17 1/2 to 20; Formosa, common, 16 1/2 to 20; good, 20 1/2 to 23; superior, 27 1/2 to 30; fine, 33 1/2 to 35; 42 1/2 to 45; choice, 48 1/2 to 52; choicest, 55 1/2 to 60.

TRUCK.—Cabbage, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2; green and wax beans, 1 1/2 to 2 per bu; tomatoes, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 per six-basket crate; native peas, 50 1/2 to 75 per bu; marrow squash, 1 1/2 per bbl; native cucumbers 1 1/2 to 2 per 100 count.

Women Must Sleep.

If they only could sleep eight hours every night and one hour every day—

Their freshness and beauty would continue to the end.

Years would be added to their lives.

All derangements of the uterus or womb, ovarian or kidney troubles, uterine tumors, spinal weakness, irregularity, indigestion, exhaustion, or "displacement," drives the nerves wild with excitement, and sleep is impossible.

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For kidney troubles in either sex it is unequalled.

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POPULAR SCIENCE.

Great heat often causes melancholy.

The strength of a horse is equal on an average to that of seven and a half persons.

Gold alloyed with twenty per cent. of aluminum takes on a brilliant ruby tint.

The water that pours over the Falls of Niagara is wearing the rock away at the rate of five yards in four years.

What is pronounced the largest steam-engine in the world—2000 horsepower—is now being built at Switzerland for Russia.

One species of black spider is afflicted with a sort of constitutional hydrophobia. When touched with a drop of water it will go into a fit.

Kentucky and Southern Ohio are full of boulders which in the previous geological epoch had been transported by glaciers from the frozen regions of Canada.

Taking the earth as the centre of the universe and the polar star as the limit of our vision, the visible universe embraces an aerial space with a diameter of 420,000,000,000 miles and a circumference of 1,329,742,000,000 miles.

The antiseptic properties of coffee have been tested by Luderitz, of Vienna, who finds that a strong decoction is fatal in a few hours to the germs of cholera, erysipelas and typhoid. The effects, however, are believed to be due more to the products of roasting than to the active principles of the berry.

On reaching Vienna the water of the Danube contains about 2000 bacteria in a cubic centimetre. Below Vienna the river receives from the sewage an addition of over 7000 bacteria in a cubic centimetre, and sixteen miles below the city the river still contains 4200 germs per cubic centimetre more than above Vienna.

The progressive railroads of the country are discarding their old oil headlights and substituting the electric in front of their locomotives, as its light penetrates from one-half to three-quarters of a mile instead of a few rods by the oil headlight. The superior penetrating quality of the electric ray is peculiarly noticeable in fogs, smoke and haze.

A Hanoverian botanist named Wehmer, it is reported, has discovered a microbe in the atmosphere, pure cultures of which will convert sugar into an acid identical with that of the lemon. This discovery is expected to revolutionize the citric acid industry and injure the lemon growers. Eleven parts of sugar by the new process, with very little effort, give six parts of acid.

Paper Rims for Cart Wheels.

A patent was recently taken out by a man who has invented a metal rim to be placed over the regular tire of a carriage tire. For carriage use this rim was two inches wide. For cart use nearly double that width. The object of these rims was to furnish a means by which teamsters might carry with them a broad rim for their wheels so that when striking a soft spot in a country road the rims might be put on over the narrow tires, thereby preventing the wheels from sinking in the mud. But the rims proved too heavy and the teamsters found it inconvenient to increase the weight of their load for the sake of the rims. The patents granted covered an iron or metal rim for this purpose.

Now another inventor steps in and asks for a patent on rims for this purpose, but made exclusively of compressed paper stock. The models of the new paper rims have been examined by the writer and found to be remarkably tough. The inventor introduces a composition of fine wire shavings and cow hair into the rim, while the latter is soft, and the strength is brought to the rim during the last stage of the process, when the rims are pressed into shape. The rims are then pressed into shape.

Arlington Advocate

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Since Saturday a succession of the severest kind of thunder showers have visited this section.

The racing for prizes in British waters by representative yachts of America and England seems to demonstrate that in real yachting weather—a stiff and steady breeze—the Yankee boat is in every way the better of the two and that in light and shifting winds the English yacht is sure to win.

The widow of the late General Course, the hero of Altoona, is to receive a pension of \$100 a month, a bill to that effect passing in Congress on Wednesday. Every loyal heart will be glad of this national recognition of the services of her brave husband.

The attempt to enforce laws relating to doing business on Sunday, undertaken in Cambridge by Mayor Bancroft at the request of numerous clergymen of that city, has been abandoned after a three weeks' trial, a decision of the Municipal Court on one phase of the matter determining the Mayor to drop further attempts to enforce the laws.

There have been elections of various kinds in which small interest was taken, but the vote on the acceptance or rejection of the rapid transit scheme devised by the last Legislature, held in Boston last Tuesday, beats all previous records. Less than 30,000 votes were cast and the measure is accepted by the narrow margin of 1278 votes. This is of course more than ample to inaugurate the scheme, but it seems singular that no more voters took an interest in the question and full as much so that those taking the trouble to vote were so equally divided on the question.

A delegation of Hawaiian royalists are en route to Washington to see President Cleveland and interest him in favor of a pension or gift of some sort to the ex-queen. They are a trifle late. The provisional government made a good offer that was rejected, and after Liliuokalani's blood thirsty preference for the heads of the government she cannot expect to have it renewed. President Cleveland also made an offer which she also refused, and to expect now anything is to be gained shows that the ex-Queen has poor advisers. The delegation may be able to convince the administration that something should be done for them, but is extremely doubtful.

Arlington, Lexington and Bedford have this year been canvassed by agents in the employ of Mr. Edward A. Jones, 115 Congress street, Boston, and the result of their work has been published in book form, giving to each town a residential and business directory that cannot fail to be of large value, though there are minor errors to be noted. In the main each volume contains a correct list of the citizens, has a full arrangement of the business interests, gives the different societies, organizations, etc., with the present board of officers, all conveniently arranged and carefully indexed. The Lexington volume contains some special matter of historic interest, illustrated with cuts loaned by the Historical Society, which adds interest to the work. The books are placed on the market at one dollar each, and they are certainly worth more than that to any one having business interests in either town. They can be had at the stores of the local news dealers, or will be mailed to any address on receipt of price by the publishers at the address given above.

Commenting on the appointment of Hon. C. R. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, to the Russian mission, the Atlanta Constitution says:—

"This appointment, like the promotion of Mr. Brawley, of South Carolina, to the circuit bench, makes it plain that Mr. Cleveland proposes to stand by those who, to take his views, have to desert their people. Mr. Breckinridge, in direct opposition to the wishes of his people and to his past record, opposed the free coinage of silver, and the democrats of his district thrust him aside for another man. The Democrat who repudiates the Chicago platform and disregards the wishes of his constituents may rest satisfied that he will be well provided for so long as he makes himself pliable enough to do as he is told. He may not be able to command a hundred votes in his own district, but honors and rewards are waiting for him elsewhere."

The trouble with the Constitution is that it lays full more stress on those planks of the Democratic platform that call for free coinage of silver, the repeal of the two per cent. tax on state banks and the passage of an income tax law, than it does upon tariff reform as it is sometimes called—free trade as that

paper interprets the platform, and it lets slip no opportunity of impressing those views on its readers. To outsiders this is interesting as illustrating how widely apart are the northern and southern wings of the party in power.

Drought Ended.
On Saturday last the hot dry spell was broken by a heavy shower which passed over the larger portion of eastern New England, to be followed by a more continued down-pour during Saturday night and Sunday morning. Never was rain more gratefully received,—rarely has it done more good. The earth was becoming parched to an unusual degree, for no rain fall worthy of mention has visited this section since the heavy storm of May 31.

The water supply had been so largely depleted that orders prohibiting the use of lawn hose had been generally issued and everywhere people were cautioned against wasting water in any way.

Though the drought is broken there will be need of care in the use of water for some time to come, because though Saturday's rain fall was heavy it goes but a little way in making good the deficiency and will have little or no effect upon the springs. Until these sources, which are the main supply, are replenished, care in the use of water for other than domestic purposes will be required.

"Rides for Invalids."
One of the most beautiful and practical of the charities of Boston is that of "Rides for Invalids," which has been so successfully carried on by the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, and by which the sick and invalid poor of Boston are given carriage rides in the suburbs during the summer and at all other times during the year when the weather will permit. Supplementary to this, convalescents and others are given electric car and harbor excursion tickets. Forty-one hospitals and other institutions besides the sick and the invalid poor in the many private homes are the recipients of this charity. The Board of Government of the B. Y. M. C. Union in their annual appeal for funds just issued by the Special Committee in charge make the following statement:—

"The demands of the past year have exhausted our 'Invalid Rides' treasury, and the needs of the present season will without doubt be greater than ever before. We therefore earnestly solicit a continuance of the generous donations of former subscribers, and will confidently hope for new supporters of this worthy charity.

All friends are invited to send their donations to William H. Baldwin, President, No. 48 Boylston street, Boston, Mass., and remittances will be duly acknowledged."

In commenting on the remarkable speech that Senator Gorman delivered in the U. S. Senate on Monday, the Boston Globe remarks editorially:—

"Who is Arthur Pue Gorman, of Maryland, that he should thus wantonly assail the President simply because Mr. Cleveland stands with the representatives of Democracy in the popular branch of Congress in demanding that free raw materials shall be provided for in a Democratic tariff bill?"

As we understand the matter it is not a question as to which of the two represents the position of the Democratic party on the tariff question, but of whether or no President Cleveland first gave his approval to the Senate amendments to the Wilson Tariff bill and afterwards addressed a letter to Representative Wilson condemning the charges made and advocating the enactment of the House bill. Mr. Gorman's statement has the backing of at least three other Senators, in addition to those statements bearing the on their face the stamp of credibility by reason of what the general public knows of what has been going on in Washington during the past month or two.

This view of Senator Gordon's attitude is sustained by the Boston Herald's Washington correspondent, who writes regarding the incident as follows:—

"The chief purpose of his speech appeared to be to convict President Cleveland of duplicity, and he spared no pains to make this point, while from time to time he alluded to the President in other particulars more or less directly in very disagreeable terms. Apparently Senator Gorman had not only come out into open warfare against President Cleveland, but had burned his bridges behind him. Whatever plan of compromise he may have had in his mind when he left the White House this morning seemed to have been abandoned before he began his speech in the Senate, which committed him, and endeavored to commit the other Democratic Senators, except Mr. Hill, unalterably to the Senate Bill. Whatever formal relation of friendliness which may have existed between the President and the Senator before the last interview has been cut in two by the Senator's speech. Indeed, for the time being, the personal contest between the President and the Senator dwarfed the interest of the Senate in the tariff bill."

The W. C. T. Union excursion to Concord, Mass., planned for last Tuesday, is postponed to Tuesday, July 31, in consequence of the rain storm of July 24th. Members of the local Union are cordially invited and can procure tickets, \$2 each, of Mrs. H. A. Kluder. Refreshments and music will be furnished by Concord W. C. T. U., under the beautiful elms at the home of their president, Mrs. A. F. Rolfe, and carriages will take parties to the homes of Emerson, Thoreau, Alcott, the Old Masses, Sleepy Hollow, etc., etc. Mrs. Livermore will give a sketch and personal reminiscences of all those distinguished people.

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KEELEY INSTITUTE,
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Inebriety Treated as a Disease and Permanent Cures effected. Has stood the test of time and closest scrutiny. For particulars as to terms or any other information desired, address the Institute at Lexington, or 127 A Tremont st., Boston.

E. B. ROSE & SON,
Hoop Manufacturers
ALSO
HARD WOOD KINDLING
FOR SALE, \$6 PER CORD,
delivered in Arlington. Sawed stove length and split.
All orders by mail promptly filled.
P. O. Box 51, CARLISLE, MASS.
June 15.

I take this means to announce to my friends and the public that I have taken out an auctioneer's license and am prepared to offer my services for the disposal of all kinds of property at public sale. I call, for the present, make my headquarters at the office of the Co-operative Bank, 280 Arlington avenue. I shall be glad to confer with any who desire this kind of service, and will pledge my best endeavors to further their interests.
GEO. D. MOORE.

THE GRAND.
MONT VERNON, N. H.
ONLY 30 MILES FROM BOSTON.
1,200 feet above sea-level, overlooking miles of beautiful scenery of Southern New Hampshire. Fine grove; pure air; pure water. Bowling, billiards, choice orchestra; good library. Opens June 15. For terms, pamphlets, and full particulars address
WADE & CAMPBELL, Managers.
Hillsboro

TO LET,
In Lexington, three small cottages of the Lewis Wood estate, situated with modern improvements. Apply to GEO. E. MURPHY, Lexington.

PASTURING FOR HORSES.
I have several hundred acres of good pasture land less than nine miles from Boston, divided into suitable lots, all of which have good water and plenty of shade. Horses taken at the risk of owner, but I use due diligence and care, seeing all the horses in my charge daily.
Price, \$2.00 Per Week.
Two Years Old, \$1.50;
Yearlings, \$1.00.
Extra care and feed at reasonable rates.
Horses sent for and returned free of charge.
F. ALDERMAN, R Lexington, Mass.
11 May 3m

Soda Water
Cold Enough,
Fine Enough,
Fizz Enough
At CLARK'S PHARMACY, and our
drugs are as good as our soda.
PRESCRIPTIONS RECEIVE OUR FIRST ATTENTION.
CHAS. B. CLARK, REGISTERED PHARMACEUT
ARLINGTON AVENUE.

I am Guilty
of cutting prices, having had ten years' experience in the wholesale and retail Lawn Mower and Garden Hose business I am prepared to furnish any of my Lexington and Arlington friends with a Philadelphia open wiper Lawn Mower, 14 in. for \$5.00; 16 in. for \$5.50.
4 ply Hose made by Boston Belting Co., 1-2 in. 11c., 3-4 in. 13c. per foot, warranted to stand any pressure.
and no charge for couplings. It is business I want, and I run the knife deep into the above-mentioned articles to make business. Parties in need of either can have same brought to their door for inspection by mailing postal to
A. G. FLETCHER, Watertown, Mass.
30 Mar 3m

Lichtfeld.
ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER,
Opp. Soldiers' Monument,
ARLINGTON AVENUE.
PHOTOGRAPHS; GRAYONS, WATER-COLORS,
EXECUTED IN A SUPERIOR AND ARTISTIC MANNER AT REASONABLE PRICES.
PICTURE FRAMES.
A fine line of Frames for Pictures, Grayona, Oils, etc. Prices at Studio.
We take pains in copying and enlarging old pictures and finish them in any style.
Best time for sitting between 9.30, a. m. and 2.30, p. m.

—Last week Mr. I. Freeman Hall, superintendent of schools, finished his duties in connection with the several departments so that he might be away on a brief vacation and with his family is now pleasantly located on a farm in Vermont.

Two Lives Saved.
Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida street, San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at A. A. Tilden's, Arlington, and H. A. Perham's Lexington.

Deaths.
In Arlington, July 24, Alice M., daughter of Daniel M. and Alice M. Hooley, aged 5 months, 7 days.
In Arlington, date unknown, Samuel H. Woodcock, of Maplewood, aged 70 years.

Special Notices.
NOTICE.
The School Committee would like to make provision for the formation of a small Kindergarten Class at the Russell school at the opening of the next school term, Sept. 4. All parents wishing to send children between the ages of 4-12 and 5 years, to a public Kindergarten, are requested to make application by postal card or letter, before Sept. 1, to I. F. HALL, Supt. of Schools.
It is quite necessary that every application should be received before Sept. 3.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ARLINGTON,
at Arlington, in the State of Massachusetts, at the close of business, July 18, 1894.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts,	\$124,140.84
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	12,500.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds,	1,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.,	51,211.78
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures,	300.00
Due from approved reserve agents,	44,782.23
Interest accrued,	27.78
Notes of other National Banks,	1,543.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents,	87.08
Specie,	6,230.40
Legal-tender notes,	9,165.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation),	15,395.40
Total,	\$233,412.61
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in,	\$50,000.00
Surplus funds,	1,250.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid,	7,761.86
National Bank notes outstanding,	11,250.00
Due to other National Banks,	2,340.81
Due to State Banks and bankers,	20.00
Individual deposits subject to check,	157,661.05
Liabilities other than those above stated,	3,625.99
Total,	\$233,412.61

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, ss.
I, W. D. HIGGINS, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. D. HIGGINS, Cashier.
Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 23d day of July, 1894.
Signed, FRANK Y. WELLINGTON, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest
Signed, ALFRED D. HOITT, S. C. FROST, THEODORE SCHWAMB, } Directors.

WANTED.
at the Lexington Gait Works, Fletcher street, a young man of 17 to 20 years of age. Apply to MR. PIERCE.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET
in the centre of Arlington. Enquire at this office or address P. O. Box 214.

TO LET,
Two pleasant rooms, furnished, without meals, on one of the principal streets of Arlington. Address P. O. Box 498.
FOR SALE,
The Spotted Ponies belonging to the late C. A. Greene, M. D. Call at 38 Broadway, Arlington.

Small House and Stable
on Hancock street, to let or for sale. Pleasantly situated opposite Old Hancock House, in one of the best of neighborhoods. Apply to GEORGE E. MUZZEY.
FRANK P. CUTTER,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor,
LEXINGTON, MASS.
RESIDENCE, HANCOCK AVENUE.
Orders left at the office of George E. Muzzey will receive prompt attention. 18 July 3m

Two Separate Houses To Let,
six rooms each. Inquire of T. K. FISKE, East street, Lexington. 18 July 11

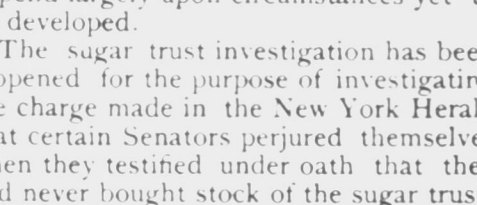
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
MIDDLESEX, ss.
PROBATE COURT.
To the heirs-at-law, and others interested in the estate of LUCY J. HOLBROOK, late of Lexington, in said County, deceased,
GREETING:
WHEREAS, Mary Holbrook, administratrix of the estate of said deceased, has presented to said Court her petition for license to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased, described in said petition, for the payment of debts and charges of administration, and for other reasons set forth in said petition;
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the first Tuesday of September, A. D., 1894, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.
And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, three weeks successively, in the LEXINGTON MINUTEMAN, a newspaper printed at Lexington, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MURPHY, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this eleventh day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.
18 July 11 S. H. FOLSON, Register.

HOUSE TO LET
in Arlington,—one of the pleasantest houses on Arlington avenue, very convenient to churches, schools, library, stores, etc. It is supplied with spring water, is called for a set of stairs.
Apply to W. W. WHITTEMORE, Arlington Ave.
TO LET,—a statement of 1 room, located at No. 7 Broad Street, furnished and equipped at special price. Please promptly respond. At No. 7 Broad Street, Boston.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON LETTER.
WASHINGTON, July 23, 1894.
Will there be any tariff legislation at this session of Congress? That is the conundrum which every body in Washington has been trying to guess ever since President Cleveland, through chairman Wilson sprung that remarkable letter, favoring the original Wilson bill and opposing the Senate bill, on Congress and the public. At this time there is a dead lock apparently as firm as a granite mountain between the House and the Senate, each standing by its own tariff bill; but the Congressional dead locks have a way of getting unlocked just at the time that every body thinks they have become permanent and this one may not prove an exception. Had the President been more diplomatic in the language he used concerning his party members of the Senate there would be more probability of an agreement; also of future harmony in the Democratic party.
It is stated that the letter never would have been made public if Mr. Wilson had not ascertained that a movement was on foot to authorize the House conferees to agree to the most important Senate amendments and that sixty Democrats had promised to vote for it, which with the solid Republican vote would have come dangerously near to passing such a motion. As shown by his letter Mr. Cleveland prefers no tariff legislation to the Senate bill with its duty on coal, iron ore, and other so-called raw materials, so the letter was made public to prevent the surrender of the House.
The gold reserve in the Treasury is down to \$61,000,000 which is lower by several millions than it has been since the reserve fund was established, but it does not seem to be worrying any of the officials to any marked extent.
The Senate Committee on Territories has practically decided to favorably report the bill for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico, but whether action can be had upon them at the present session will depend largely upon circumstances yet to be developed.
The sugar trust investigation has been reopened for the purpose of investigating the charge made in the New York Herald that certain Senators perjured themselves when they testified under oath that they had never bought stock of the sugar trust. While this charge is in line with rumors which have been current here since the Senators testified, it is regarded as very doubtful whether it can be substantiated by legal evidence. In fact it is believed that such evidence is in existence, but that it will be held over the heads of guilty Senators for lobbying purposes instead of being submitted to the investigating committee. One reason for this belief is that when it was given out that the committee would not reopen the investigation the guilty ones were frightened by a published story intimating that this evidence would be used before a Grand Jury to get an indictment for perjury against a Senator. If an unscrupulous person had an order for the purchase of sugar stock, written and signed by a Senator who has sworn that he never bought any of the stock, it is easy to imagine that it would be a powerful whip.

DON'T BE TROUBLED WITH MOSQUITOS HUTCHINSON'S WONDERFUL MOSQUITO EXTERMINATOR
QUICKLY RIDES YOU OF THE PESTS.
The only article of its kind ever produced, having the long wished for desired effect. A favorite with every body. Just what pleasure parties, tourists and sportsmen have so long been looking for. Try a bottle and be convinced that Hutchinson's Wonderful Mosquito Exterminator is the only article on the market producing the desired effect. For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. Prepared only by CARLTON B. HUTCHINSON, 268 Arlington avenue, Arlington, Mass. Telephone 682 June 12W

HACK LIVERY and BOARDING STABLE.


H. M. CHASE, Proprietor, Bucknam Court, Arlington.
Particular attention paid to boarding horses. Orders by mail or telegraph promptly attended to. Hack and livery (furnishing Funerals, wedding Parties, etc. Single or double teams. Special pains will be taken to meet all reasonable demands.
Hornblower & Weeks, Bankers & Brokers,
53 STATE ST., ROOM 203, BOSTON.
HENRY HORNBLOWER, Member Boston Stock Exchange.
JOHN W. WEEKS, member of New York Stock Exchange. 16 Aug 11
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
MIDDLESEX, ss.
PROBATE COURT.
To all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE F. CHAPMAN, late of Lexington, in said County, deceased:
WHEREAS, Atkinson C. Varrum, the administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented to said Court her petition for license to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased, described in said petition, for the payment of debts and charges of administration, and for other reasons set forth in said petition;
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the fourth day of September, A. D., 1894, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.
And said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days at least before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the LEXINGTON MINUTEMAN, a newspaper published at Lexington, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, post-paid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days at least before said Court.
Witness, CHARLES J. MURPHY, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this eleventh day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.
18 July 11 S. H. FOLSON, Register.

ROOMS TO LET
At No. 7 Broad Street, furnished and equipped at special price. Please promptly respond. At No. 7 Broad Street, Boston.

EAST LEXINGTON LOCALS.

The rain has at last come in abundance and there are many grateful hearts. —Mrs. Caldwell and her little daughter Mildred are visiting at Beachmont. —The Misses Lockwood are at Bar Harbor. —Mr. David Blanchard and Miss Robertson left for Saratoga on Sunday. —Miss Julia Shinock will spend six weeks at her old home in Cork, Ireland. —Mrs. Peter Gillooly has gone for a vacation to Westfield, Vt.

—Mr. Holt and family have moved into the new house on Locust avenue. —Mr. George Wheaton spent several days with relatives at New York city.

—Mrs. John Russell and her son Byron have just returned from a sojourn at Portland, Me.

—Mr. Carlton Childs recently made a flying visit to friends at Hampton and Bay View, Gloucester.

—Mr. Charles Spaulding and Miss Mattie Childs enjoyed a pleasant outing at Provincetown.

—Miss Tena Hadley, of Charlestown, is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Benjamin Hadley.

—Mr. Austin, E. L. depot master, is taking a vacation at Chatham with his wife.

—Mr. Norman Pero and family have leased one of the houses of the late Mrs. Stone.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Saunders left this week for a sojourn in Vermont and New Hampshire.

—Miss Nellie Holbrook and Miss Marion Jewett have gone to enjoy the beauties of Old Ipswich.

—Mr. Carlton Childs is quite a noted wheelman. He went on Sunday with a party to Stoneham.

—Our firemen were called out again last week to help subdue the brush fires on Maple street.

—Mrs. John Maynard and Miss Julia Maynard and Mr. and Mrs. Whitton are sojourning at Wolfboro, N. H.

—“A thing of beauty is a joy forever,” and notwithstanding the extreme drouth the depot yards at both East Lexington and Pierce’s Bridge show a fine display of flowers of varying beauty, making gardens out of what is oftentimes deserts.

—The lumber has arrived for transforming the large upper room of the Adams Grammar school into two distinct rooms. It is certainly to be regretted that this is requisite, for that room was always so spacious, bright and airy.

—There is a great exodus of our people and coming and going seems to be the watchword. What would the fathers and mothers of the revolution say to this overwearing restlessness? Change and novelty are the leading motive with the many. No doubt change of scene and society is helpful in many ways; still the “stay-at-homes” are not the most wretched of mortals. There are many pleasures and much beautiful scenery even in our town and those which surround us. A lady born in Lexington expressed great surprise at the extensive beauty of landscape spread out to view on the hills in the rear of the Munroe tavern and they were new to her, though she was a descendant of a family which took a prominent part in the revolution and had traveled quite extensively. So many of us are blind to the charm of nature and people right around us. A yearly drive to Concord is full of new interest. The home fountain is not exhausted, though the terrible dry weather made Lexington look decidedly shabby.

—Rev. A. H. Somers, of Lancaster, N. H., who was, as many of our people will remember, a guest of Rev. Mr. Cooke for some time last winter, contributes a lengthy article to the Christian Register of July 19th. It is headed “An old village church.” After discussing his subject, he says: “I am convinced that in Follen church the Unitarian churches in our villages may find their model and that in its methods not a few of them will find their salvation.” Without disparaging in the least the present condition of Follen church and its present pastor, we cannot quite agree with the following statement made by Mr. Somers. After eulogizing Dr. Follen, he says: “On his death the church fell into the keeping of other hands, none of whom seemed to fully enter into or appreciate his aims and to work them out until Rev. Mr. Cooke undertook the task.” We do know from personal knowledge of much of the past history of Follen church, and that many gifted and noble souls have ministered to this people; and while the exact letter of Dr. Follen might not have been followed, the church was oftentimes permeated with the same spirit,—broad and free,—filled with the Christ-like spirit and enthusiasm. The church attendance was large and many devout followers partook of the bread and wine and communed together around the communion table—made doubly sacred with its impressive carved emblems, which Dr. Follen designed. The sewing circle was also large and filled with earnest workers and at each gathering at the homes some of the younger members read some instructive book. Debates were often engaged in on vital topics and the best of authors, with their writings, discussed. There was a band of active temperance workers who did much good and our little church was one

of the foremost in showing its weapons to fight the curse of slavery. The young people were also helpers in the church and we know there are many scattered far and wide who can trace their usefulness to the good seed sown by Follen church and its band of ministers and laymen and women who followed very closely in the foot-prints of Dr. Follen. If we are now the model church which Dr. Somers depicts us to be, is it not in some measure due to our having received such a goodly heritage from those who labored in the past?

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that it is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion, try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle at A. A. Tilden’s Drug Store, and H. A. Perham, Lexington.

Arlington Heights Locals.

—Pear trees in this vicinity are well laden and the fruit is well advanced.

—The fields begin to have a touch of golden color as the golden rod begins to bloom.

—Mr. Leander Pierce has a fine herd of eighteen choice cows this summer, and such stock is well worth a trip to see.

—Miss Mabel Perry, daughter of Capt. John H. Perry, has gone to Pepperell, Mass., on a vacation visit to friends there.

—The topic of the prayer meeting this evening is “A Truth Seeker—the Ethiopian Eunuch.” Service at usual hour at the chapel.

—Rev. Robt. E. Ely will preach next Sunday forenoon on the topic, “What next?” Service at the usual hour in the Union chapel.

—“A Knight of the Nineteenth Century” will be the topic on which Rev. Mr. Ely deliver an address next Sunday evening, in Union chapel.

—This week Miss Ethel Tewksbury has joined the already quite numerous Arlington colony enjoying the attractions of Bayville, Me.

—Mrs. Hyde occupies her house on Hillside avenue this season, having as guests at present Mr. and Mrs. Darling and baby Barling of Danvers.

—Mrs. Hutchins keeps open house for the Browning Club this summer and regular meetings are held every Friday afternoon, with a good attendance.

—We know of people who think it would advantage this section to have that six o’clock express train from Lowell stop at the Arlington Heights station.

—Last Saturday’s shower was much lighter than that which fell on sections south and east and there was no washing of the streets as is so frequently the case.

—There will be a meeting of committee on entertainment of “Historical Pilgrims” which will convene at Cary Hall, on Friday evening, the 27th inst, at 7.45 o’clock.

—Mr. George Lloyd and wife have returned from their every way enjoyable visit to the Arlington colony at Bayville.

Bill-heads. Note-heads. Letter-heads Circulars, and Programmes at short notice at this office.

Wm. WHYTAL,

DEALER IN

Fine Groceries,

TEA, COFFEE and SPICES,

BUTTER, CHEESE and EGGS.

Choice Syrup and Molasses.

Canned Goods in Variety.

Also a complete assortment of goods usually kept in a first-class grocery

We call special attention to our

“PURITY” Brand Flour.

THE “GEM”

Coffee and Tea Pots.

GIVE US CALL.

E. M. PARKS,

OPTICIAN,

333 Washington street, Room 1, BOSTON

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses made to order. Latest improvements in Spectacle and Eye Glass Frames. Oculists’ prescriptions will receive careful attention. Insert 17

Does Your Horse Act Tired and Lazy

or do you have to urge him with the whip? If so, he is out of condition and needs a tonic (a spring medicine in fact) just the same as a man. Give him

DR. DANIELS’

HORSE RENOVATOR

and note the effect. In less than one week he will

FEEL BETTER, LOOK BETTER, AND DRIVE EASIER AND FASTER.

(Larger notes than any other Condition Powder in the world.) Price 50 Cents at all Druggists and Medicine Dealers or by mail. Send postal card for pamphlet “Veterinary Medicines and How to Use Them.” FREE by mail.

DR. A. O. DANIELS, 55 Portland St., Boston, Mass.

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Circumstance.
Whence is thy night, O Circumstance,
That thy dread clutch a human soul,
A destiny, may seize? What chance
Or power doth fix thy stern control?
As petals in the calyx set,
As gems wrought into metal's clasp
As gold ensnared in iron net—
So are we held within thy grasp!
May we not do, shall we not dare,
If thy command doth say us nay?
Shall life sink aimless in despair,
When thou dost mock the prayers we pray?
Art thou relentless? Far beyond
Thy menace, rises dauntless Will,
Which dares to break thy ruthless bond,
And nobler destiny fulfill!
A craven he who holds thy thrall,
And yields his life to thy dictate.
Who hears and heeds diviner call,
He is the master of his fate!
The sea that bars us from the shore
Itself shall bear us safely there.
The winds, contentions, wait us o'er
Wild waters to a haven fair:
And e'en from circumstance adverse
The earnest, faithful soul may wrest
True victory, and from her curse
Win patience that shall make him blest?
—ZITELLA COOKE in Youth's Companion.

IN LOVE AND WAR.

The story of a country village is the story of its store.
That wonderful place where the mail and the molasses flow from a common source, so to speak—where your inner and outer man, your mental and physical self, must get all their stimulus—is the epitome of all the diffusely written history of the lives that cluster around it.
What the storeman cannot tell you of every passer-by and every customer you are not likely to learn yourself, except by unusual fortune; and all he does tell you has the delightful piquancy of having passed through the medium of a rarely shrewd mind, gaining more than one beauty spot in the transit.
That was what I was thinking as I sat in 'Bijah's store, with the mingled odors of calico print and dried apples, coffee and the straw that crockery is packed in fighting for supremacy in my notice.
'Bijah's broad back was turned to me and he was sorting the day's mail with comments that made me as wise as himself regarding its contents.
"Miss Mi-randa Beal," said 'Bijah; "that'll be about her pension, I guess. Ruther official lookin', that is. Mr. Asy Fowler; his son John—gone down to Pochomouth—he writes, ter him night out every week—on a nice, clean hand he writes, does John. Here's a letter fer the schulem's'am. Now that's han' writtin' fer ye! Putty as she is, an' jest as simple like!"
The latch clicked and the door opened. 'Bijah looked over his shoulder and grinned. I was shut out from sight of more than the visitor's legs by a slack line of dangling towels, aprons and socks; but they were steady, reliable, looking legs, strait and strong, clothed in heavy boots and blue overalls.
'Bijah neither turned nor laid down his letters. He stood there grinning, and whether the person in the doorway was grinning also, or plotting my assassination in pantomime, I was none the wiser.
The heavy boots shuffled and turned about, stepped outside and the door shut. 'Bijah chuckled to himself and looked back to his letters again.
"Them papers is for young Thompson. He's th' editor of our paper. He's alive—alive an' kickin'. He's been out West fur a spell, an' he thinks we're all dead an' buried. An' he has made a great change in The Bugle, I tell you. Folks say he'll be ter smart fur the way he musses around into people's affairs; but it's lively, it's lively."
The papers went into a separate box, and 'Bijah resumed the letters.
"Mehaly Hopkins; she's got a heap of money. 'Mazin' haow fond yer folks is of ye when yer got a pile and aint no heirs of yer buddy. She's good for 'em though; she's a cute 'un."
"I suppose it is unusual for any one to make much more than their living away up here, isn't it 'Bijah?"
"Humph! yes, fer any one. Not fer some on 'em though. Some on 'em is smarter 'n greased lightnin'!"
He put his head on one side and squinted at the letter he was holding.
"Him, now, Jeremiah Wilson, he's a keen 'un. Nobody got the best of th' ole man but Jim. You saw Jim—came in here jest now; aint no 'tater bugs on Jim; when he gets up he's up fer all day."
'Bijah grinned and wagged his head.
"Jeremiah—Wilson!" he remarked, and slapped the letter into its pigeon-hole.
The latch clicked again, the door opened and the same pair of legs ap-

peared in the very same spot where I had seen them before.
'Bijah grinned.
Presumably the unseen grinned also, for there was too much of 'Bijah's grin not to be offensive, if it were otherwise.
"What chu want?"
"Nothin'!"
"We don't keep that; or, if we do, we're just aout of it."
The big boots turned about slowly.
"Sure ye do' want no lamps, are ye?"
"Gals go with 'em?"
"Not in this shop."
"That settles it as fur as I'm concerned, and he went away and closed the door again.
'Bijah looked after him and chuckled.
"What's the joke 'Bijah?"
"Dono' ez I'd orter say an'thin', outside, but you know how it is. Mr. Carson, you never seem no stranger."
"Hand over your story, you old gossip," I answered. "Why, it would burn your tongue off if you tried to keep it in."
'Bijah laughed heartily at this polite sally.
"Well, I take fer my tex", as Elder Slocum says, that beautiful axam, 'All is fair in love an' war.'"
He came around the end of the counter and sat on an unopened sugar barrel, with his legs crossed and his rough hands clasped around his knees.
"The ole man, Jeremiah Wilson, that I mentioned back a spell, he's a Tartar. He do' know nothin' but his own way; an' Mis' Wilson, she never know'd nothin' but ter gin it to him. He's got a trick er turnin' redfaced, an' lookin' like he was so neat, she couldn't bear ter have her house mussed, so she jest gin it to him."
"There was one gal—Mame her name wuz—an' they both thought a sight of her. She wa'n't no more like neither uv them then nothin' at all and they both tried projects with her.
"Her father wanted her to be a boy, an' he alluz felt as ef she done him when she wa'n't. He wanted ter make a lawyer out uv her; he's dead in love with lawin', ole man Wilson is; but yer might better try ter make a hoss-rake out of whalebones an' gristle ez to make a lawyer out Mame. What th' ole man said wuz Gospel, though; she felt sorter like she better not make him no more hard feelin', after not bein' that boy he wanted.
"Her mother meant her ter be a good housekeeper an' put up p'serves an' make pickles; an' Mame would stan' at the winder an' sing an' fret all about her mess till 'twas clean split.
"After Mis' Wilson died, though, Mame done better round the haouse. Mebbe ef th' ole man wuz ter die she'd take ter lawin'. Ye can't tell; she kin do most ah'thin'."
"Jest about then, Jim Lane began ter sleeve around with Mame Wilson. Smart ez a steel trap, he is; he runs the sawmill up the creek; but th' ole man hates him like pizen, an' he talked ter Mame till she 'lowed she wouldn't take up with Jim, 'less he wuz willin'."
"Jim Lane is the most good natured feller you ever see. He's alluz got a good word an' a pleasant smile fer folks, an' he'll go further out o' his track for a friend 'n most anybuddy I know.
"He took it awful hard about Mame, an' he reg'ly got mopy an' down in the mouth about it. An' then he got his second wind, an' he tried every wite way to play it on th' ole man. But Mame she got putty stuffy, too, an' she declared she'd never 'pose her father, an' thar 'twas."
Bijah got off the barrel to sell a couple of candy balls to a rosy-faced little lass who was so short as to be visible under the slack line, and resumed, as she closed the door of the shop:
"The hull village knew all about it and they talked it up, early an' late. The gall they wasn't slow ter say what they'd do ef they wuz in her place, and the Bugler took a hand, so to speak, an' nearly drove the ole man wild. But Miss Peterson, the minister's sister, she 'lowed that Mame wuz right to mind her father."
"Look a-here," says Jim, 'aint I got no rights at all?' an' Miss Peterson she laughed an' said she s'posed so, but he certainly didn't orter ask Mame ter take the responsibility of breakin' her word."
'Bijah chuckled and changed his legs and clasped the other knee.
"Twasn't very long after that ole Wilson went home one night. 'Twas gettin' early dusk an' he tole Mame she'd better get the lamp afore she set down ter tea. Mame wuz agoin' through the entryway with a whoppin' great shade lamp in her hand, when somebody knocked ter the front door, and she jest stopped an' opened it without thinkin'."

"Jim Lane was a-standin' there. 'Don't say nothin' Mame,' says he, an' he takes her bodily, lamp an' all, and tucks her inter a carriage that he had at the gate. He didn't fool around with no railroad train, but just turned them horses' heads for Canada, an' when they got ter the line Mame wuz a settin' there ez still ez a mouse, without ary hat or coat, an' that big shade lamp a burnin' jest as peart as ef it wuz on the ole man Wilson's table ter home."
'Bijah laughed to himself.
"Fearful thing—the ingratitude of children, aint it? But you'd orter seen the Bugler nex' mornin'. Every dad blamed colume in it hed a big headline, 'Jim Lane has got his gal. Jim Lane has got his gal.' Gosh! that jest proved ole Wilson wouldn't never hev busted when he didn't bust that mornin'."
"He went whoopin' off ter his lawyer ter see what he cud do to Jim, but Mame she wuz of age an' she writ him that she went of her own free will; so all he could make any fuss about wuz the lamp, an' they've been a lawin' an' foolin' an' a arbitratin' ever since."
A Surgeon's Tender Spot.
"No matter how hardened a doctor may become by seeing much suffering," said a physician yesterday, "there is one thing that will always make him weaken, that is if he has any heart at all. Now, I have been cutting off men's legs and arms and doing all kinds of severe operations for years, yet in all that time my sense of business duty did not allow my sympathy to interfere with my work, except in the cases of children. I can never perform an operation on a child without feeling sick at heart. In my practice I avoid this kind of work as much as possible, shifting the cases to some other doctor when possible. Why it even hurts me to be compelled to score the gums of a teething child. I would ten times rather cut a man's leg than do it. There is something about a child—that innocent, sweet expression—which goes to my very heart. This may sound absurd coming from a man, as some people would put it, who has done as much sawing and carving as I have, but it is the truth, nevertheless. It is something about which other doctors have spoken to me, and I know it is quite a general feeling. The other afternoon I was compelled to cut off the foot of a young baby. It was a simple operation and some people might say that on account of chloroform and the age of the child she would not have felt or realized what had been done. Well, I accomplished that operation, but it was the hardest work I have ever done. When it was finished I was so unstrung that, like a woman, I commenced to weep. Of course I was ashamed of myself, but sometimes when the tears begin to flow it is difficult to check them."—Pittsburg Dispatch.
A Long Talk.
"I was recently introduced," said Albert H. Steele of Portland, Oregon, "to a legislator, who, I believe has the record for making the longest continuous speech ever delivered. He is a member of the legislature of British Columbia, in which there is no such thing as senatorial courtesy, so that a long speaker cannot get a few minutes' rest for refreshments, as he generally can in the upper house of this country. The record-breaker, who is of French descent, is an old college athlete, and on one occasion last session he was put up by the opposition to talk a bill to death. The majority saw through the device at once and put every obstacle in the way of the speaker. Not deterred by objections and points of order, the old athlete husbanded his strength and spoke steadily, without any longer pauses than were necessary to moisten his parched throat with an occasional innocent drink, twice around the clock. He started at ten o'clock in the morning, kept steadily at his work all the afternoon, evening and night, and did not even pause when the lights were turned out the following morning.
"Eye-witnesses tell me that as the morning wore on his voice was a little more than a whisper and his eyes were bloodshot. He bore up manfully, however, and did not sit down until the clock struck twelve, when the bill became dead by lapse of time, and he secured a respite, which was well earned, even if his cause was not a very noble one. He spoke of his twenty-six-hour effort with a shudder and says he would rather walk 100 miles than go through the ordeal again."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
He Knew.
Fosdick—Is there any money in the business you are engaged in?
Cawker—Oh, yes. I've dropped \$5,000 into myself.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A CHEAP NEST.

A cheap nest is easily constructed of wire netting shaped round and fastened by staples to a wooden frame, so that it can hang securely upon a nail in the wall. It can be lined with soft hay and a china nest egg placed in it to invite Biddy to make herself at home. It can be easily cleaned, and vermin will not get much chance to rent lodging in this nest.—New York Independent.

INSECT POWDER ON CABBAGES.

The time to apply insect powder to cabbages is just as soon as the young caterpillars begin to emerge from the eggs, that is, if you refer to the common green cabbage worm. But you may have some other kind of pest on your cabbages, such as the cabbage louse, or the Harlequin bug, upon which the Persian insect powder has little or no effect. There are many different kinds of insect powders, and fully as great a number of different insects which attack and feed upon cabbages, and an insecticide that will destroy one kind may not have the least effect upon another. Kill the caterpillars.—American Agriculturist.

THE VALUE OF SALT.

The French government recently made a scientific investigation of the value of salt for the use of domestic animals. In the report of the commission that carried on the experiments on which it is based, the investigators state that salt is necessary to the health of domestic animals to replace the saline matter that is extracted from their food by boiling, steaming or other artificial causes. In the case of sheep it was observed to counteract the ill effects of wet pastures and acted as a preventative of foot rot. It was also noticed that it increased the flow of saliva, thereby benefitting and hastening fattening. Further, that it is an advantage to add salt in all fodder mixtures. The quantity recommended by the commission for a daily ration is two ounces for a milch cow or ox. For a fattening stall fed ox two and one-half to four and one-half ounces; a fattening pig, one to two ounces; a lean sheep, one-half to three-fourths ounce; horse, donkey or mule, one ounce.—American Dairyman.

FLAVOR OF EGGS.

The flavor of eggs depends very much on the kind of food given to the poultry. When hens are fed largely or almost exclusively on milk, the yolk is lighter in color, the white has a milky look and the whole egg is watery and less firm in texture than those laid by grain-fed hens. The taste of the egg is also affected, being insipid and unsatisfactory when boiled or poached and less fine for ordinary cooking purposes even. There is no use in saying that the idea of the quality of eggs being influenced by the food of hens is a mere whim, since it is a well-known fact that the eggs of fowls kept in the neighborhood of the sea, and fed almost entirely on fish—taken as they come, embracing the strong and oily as well as the more delicate sorts—have "an ancient and fish-like" taste, if not "smell," and eggs coming from those regions sell for less in the market, in some instances, than those coming from districts farther inland.

The reason why hens feed on "slops" of milk, etc., are able to give no better eggs to their owners is because the "old, old story" is repeated in their case. You demand the "tale of brick" of your servants, but you give them no straw to make them with. Curd hardly comes under the head of milk, and there is little danger of having it in large quantities to offer to your fowls. It contains all the best and most nutritious portions of the milk, without its objectionable watery qualities. But the true feed for laying fowls is one-third or one-quarter Indian corn, ground or otherwise, and oats or wheat, together with milk and whatever scraps from the house are obtainable, and as much green vegetable food as they will eat, and with these combined and fed properly, your eggs will be of the true gold and silver stamp—when the cook's fire has refined them, and prepared them as a relish for your breakfast table.—Poultry World.

KEEPING SHEEP.

Every farmer who keeps track of his business understands that with all lines of farming and stock keeping there are ups and downs. A kind of stock that will pay a good profit this year will pay little or nothing next. But taking a serious of years together the farmer who adopts a certain line of products and stocks and sticks to them, taking care, of course, to give them good management, will secure the best results.

One advantage with sheep over other stock is that they all eat a greater variety of plants than any other of our domestic animals, and in this way will often help to utilize much that would otherwise go to waste.

In doing this they will also be of help in keeping down weeds both in the fields and pastures. They afford three means of income—the wool in the spring, the early lambs and the matured sheep for mutton. Good fat sheep are always marketable, and good wool will sell. With sheep as with other stock, the value of the feed and care is the same, whether it is given to a sheep that will only shear four pounds of poor wool, or to one that will shear eight pounds of good wool, that when sent to market will sell for one-third more per pound. One of the most important items in keeping sheep for profit is to keep good sheep, and then to keep them thrifty, and if this is done there are but few farms but where a small flock of sheep can be kept with profit.

Under present conditions there is no class of stock that will pay anything like a fair profit, unless they are given good treatment. In fact, it requires good management to make stock on the farm pay. Another advantage with sheep is that they add to the variety, and in this way lessen the risk of failure, and they can be kept upon land that horses or cattle cannot thrive upon. A very good plan of management with sheep is to have them follow after cattle in the pastures, as this way much feed that would otherwise be wasted will be saved. Sheep bite off more or less of everything that comes in their way, and sassafras and persimmon sprouts, weeds and grass are all eaten. And after the cattle have eaten down or pastured, the sheep can be turned in and will do a good work in still further eating down the growth.

Good mutton is the farmer's best summer meat. During the busy season, harvesting or threshing, mutton will furnish an economical, wholesome meat, and this will, in many cases, be quite an item. Sheep can be made so useful in so many ways on the farms that considering the returns secured it will pay to keep at least some sheep.

A farmer remarked to me a day or two ago, after marketing a little over nine hundred pounds of wool, from 115 sheep at 17½ cents a pound, "If I had to choose and only keep one kind of stock on the farm for ten years I would always take sheep."—Nebraska Farmer.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Unthreshed oats, cut early, makes a good feed for horses.

The horse that is being worked hard steadily will repay generous feeding.

The chief obstacle in the raising of good horses is in the ignorance of the breeders.

If the colt's ankles seem weak bathe them with cold salt and water and bandage lightly.

When a horse begins to limp look to his feet. A stone or a nail is often picked up which, unless removed, will ruin the horse.

Carrots are excellent for colts, horses, milch cows and all young stock. Cabbages are valuable for all kinds of stock.

While it can be had so readily, keep plenty of dry soil where the pigs sleep. It is not so hot as the litter will be, and is an equally good absorbent.

If one-half the pains were taken to develop speed at the walk that is now taken to develop the trotting gait the practical value of our work-horses could be doubled within the next twenty years.

If you wish to have a great horse do not allow him to get out of condition, but keep him so that he can always be put in racing form in a short time. Never let him forget, that he not only was but is a racer.

Corn feeds very close to the surface, and for that reason the soil should not be cultivated in a manner to break the roots too much. Shallow cultivation, just sufficient to keep the top soil loose, should be practiced.

Horses allowed to run in the barnyard to the straw stack with a few cornstalks every day, are often in a better condition for work in the spring than horses stabled all the time and fed timothy hay. Exercise and coarse, laxative food account for it.

If the horses are given their grain mixed with a little bran and all a little moistened, and are allowed time to eat it and a half-hour afterwards for rest and digestion, they will work enough faster and harder to make up the time, will not suffer from indigestion, and will keep in good condition.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

TO PEEL TOMATOES.

Mrs. Emma P. Ewing of cooking fame, says in one of her household papers: This is the proper way to peel tomatoes: Cover them with boiling water half a minute, then lay them in cold water until perfectly cold, and the skin can be peeled off without difficulty, leaving the tomatoes unbroken and as firm as they were before being scalded.

FLY PAPERS.

Every good housekeeper wishes to say that there is not a single fly in her house. Now, as we all know to our annoyance, flies are very troublesome in these hot days. Here are three good recipes which can be recommended as exterminators of the detestable pests. The peculiar virtue of these ingredients is that no poisonous ingredient is used in their composition. Boil together linseed oil and rosin until the compound becomes thick, or boil three parts of rosin and four parts of rapeseed oil together until a sticky mass is produced, or again boil to a thick paste one pound of rosin, three and one-half ounces of molasses and the same quantity of linseed oil. Any one of these compounds spread on thick sheets of brown paper and scattered over the tables and shelves will effectually exterminate flies. These recipes were given to Woman's World and Work by a well known New Orleans gentleman, who vouches for their success in the application.—New York Advertiser.

TANSY FOR ANTS.

A sure remedy for these summer pests is here outlined. Big fat, black antmires and little, lean, scurrying red ants have put in their early appearance at our house for the past few summers, taking possession of every pantry and cellar shelf where food is kept and persistently remaining until frost comes. I have tried washing the shelves in alum water, and circling the sugar bucket and cake box with chalk marks, thick and broad, to strand the foraging, and sifted sponges full of sugar, and, when filled with victims, have plunged them into hot water. I have put sulphur bags and borax lumps and cedar chips and tarred paper strips in my cupboards and ice chest, but with no other result than to see them both black and red ants scampering as lively as ever over the supposed exterminator.

"Why don't you try tansy?" the new girl said one morning last spring. "Mother always drives them off by putting tansy leaves on her shelves." I had little faith in the bundle of green-leaved stalks she picked that day and laid on every food shelf in cupboard, pantry and cellar—less faith, even, than I had in my plump little sulphur bags and wably chalk marks. But the tansy did it; for there was a stampede of ants big and little, black and red, presently from my shelves. A thorough routing; for from that day to this, six weeks, not one ant have we seen, though we leave the syrup can unsealed and the sugar bucket on the shelf.—Household.

RECIPES.

Sally Lunn.—One quart of flour sifted with three small teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat two eggs with two tablespoonfuls of sugar; add three tablespoonfuls of melted butter and one pint of milk; stir in the flour and a teaspoonful of salt. Bake.

Stewed Turnips with Gravy.—Pare some new turnips, cut in quarters and cook until tender in salted boiling water. Drain and place in a stewpan with a tablespoonful of butter; shake until turning yellow; add a cupful of good gravy; simmer five minutes, season and serve.

Fried Parsley.—Select full stalks of parsley and remove all dried or imperfect leaves. Wash it thoroughly in cold, salted water and dry on a clean, soft towel; when it is perfectly dry, gather a bunch at a time, by the stalks, dip leaves in smoking hot fat for one moment. If there is any moisture on parsley the fat will splutter and there is danger of burning the hand; but if carefully dried and dipped in, there is no trouble in frying the parsley as desired.

Duchesse Potatoes.—To two cups of mashed potatoes add one teaspoonful of butter melted, beat until light and smooth; then add six tablespoonfuls of cream and the yolks of two eggs beaten light. When well mixed and seasoned with salt and pepper add carefully the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff, dry froth; fill a greased hot gem pan two-thirds full of this mixture, brush over the top with milk of the beaten yolk of an egg and brown in a quick oven; serve at once.

A NO-TO-BAC MIRACLE.

PHYSICAL PERFECTION PREVENTED BY THE USE OF TOBACCO.

An Old Timer of Twenty-three Years' Tobacco Chewing and Smoking Cured, and Gains Twenty Pounds in Thirty Days.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., July 21.—Special.—The ladies of our beautiful little town are making an interesting and exciting time for tobacco-using husbands, since the injurious effects of tobacco and the ease with which it can be cured by a preparation called No-To-Bac, have been so plainly demonstrated by the cure of Mr. F. C. Waite. In a written statement he says: "I smoked and chewed tobacco for twenty-three years, and I am sure that my case was one of the worst in this part of the country. Even after I went to bed at night, if I woke up I would want to chew or smoke. It was not only killing me but my wife was also suffering from the injurious effects. Two boxes of No-To-Bac cured me, and I have no more desire for tobacco than I have to jump out of the window. I have gained twenty pounds in thirty days, my wife is well, and we are indeed both happy to say that No-To-Bac is truly 'worth its weight in gold' to us."

The cure and improvement in Mr. Waite's case is looked upon as a miracle—in fact, it is the talk of the town and county, and it is estimated that over a thousand tobacco users will be using No-To-Bac within a few weeks. The peculiarity about No-To-Bac as a patent medicine is that the makers, the Sterling Remedy Company, No. 45 Randolph street, Chicago, absolutely guarantee the use of three boxes to cure or refund the money, and the cost, \$2.50, is so trifling as compared with the expensive and unnecessary use of tobacco that tobacco-using husbands have no good excuse to offer when their wives insist upon taking No-To-Bac and getting results in the way of pure, sweet breath, wonderful improvement in their mental and physical condition, with a practical revitalization of their necrotized nerves.

A single plant of wheat will often produce 2,000 seeds in one season; a sun-flower will yield 4,000, a poppy 32,000, a tobacco plant 360,000, a spleen wort 1,000,000.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

Housecleaning done easy with SAVENA.—Try it. A different present in every package.

Three hundred and sixty mountains in the United States are over 10,000 feet high.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The population of the earth doubles itself every 200 years. NE30

In Hot Weather

Something is needed to keep up the appetite, assist digestion and give good, healthful sleep. For these purposes Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted. As a blood purifier it has no equal, and it is chiefly by its power to make pure blood that it has won such fame as a cure for scrofula, salt rheum and other similar diseases. Get Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
Hood's Pills cure headache and indigestion.

"MASCOT BEER,"

Newest, Best, Latest.

This Beer is guaranteed to contain less than 1 percent of alcohol and is non-intoxicating, containing all the characteristics of a first-class Lager Beer. Delivered in kegs or bottles. Handled by all first-class bottlers throughout New England.

W.M. SMITH & CO., Revere Brewery, Boston, Mass.

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BIG FOUR ROUTE, CINCINNATI, O.

For headache (whether sick or nervous, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidney, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL Summer Complaints, DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a tumbler saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach or bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure. Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal ills.

Malaria in its Various Forms Cured and Prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and all other malarial affections, biliousness and other fevers, as quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

OLD RED CLOUD.

Once Virtual Master of One-sixth of Our Territory.

The Famous Old Chief Deals in Bonds and Mortgages Now.

Forty years ago Red Cloud's word was law from the Northwest to far south of the Platte, and from the Rocky Mountains east to the Mississippi River. He was then thirty years old, and had but recently received his "war name" of Mach-peah-leutah. This in English means Red Cloud, and a red cloud he was indeed to the gold seekers crossing the plains, to the hunters, the trappers and the would be settlers. He was hereditary chief of the Ogalallas and elected leader of the banded tribes of the Sioux nation. He succeeded to the kingship of the federation on the death of Old Smoke, and during four decades he has shown wonderful sagacity and adaptability. He has proved himself a warrior, a diplomatist, a politician and a financier. He has defied when possible and yielded when necessary. As a result, although no longer a monarch of men, he is a monarch of money. Once he stalked white captives to the earth and had fires built on their stomachs.

Now he employs a more delicious torture—one learned from his conquerors and sanctioned by civilization. It is a torture born of the prisonhood of bond and mortgage—a torture comprised in the words "pay up or get out."

But in 1854 Red Cloud was the typical fighting man and general of his race. All the Dakota nation acknowledged his sway as completely as any barbaric federation submits to one man rule. Under his orders the Yanktonnais tribe held the passes of the Rockies.

The prompt punishment of the Minnecota uprising by General Sibley gave him his first accurate knowledge of the power and numbers of the whites, and thereafter he developed a great astuteness and a preference for argument rather than for arms. He bloomed out also as an orator, and Leon Pallid, the veteran frontiersman and interpreter, told the writer in 1878 of Red Cloud's first speech to white men. It was made in 1864 and was intended as a message to the Great Father at Washington. There had been a beautiful auroral display a few nights previous, and in addressing the army officers, Mach-peah-leutah referred to it as follows:

"If you will only lift up the drooping spirits of your red children by giving them succor and teaching them the better way of life, their thanksgivings for you and yours will ascend to heaven just as the aurora kindles its light on earth and streams upward through the dark toward the home of the Great Spirit."

Red Cloud's repression of the hostile spirit on the part of the young braves aided materially in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, but it lost him much of his prestige as a warrior.

So, when the great uprising of 1876 took place he was no longer a recognized leader. After the victory of the Little Big Horn he was reviled and taunted for his lukewarmness. But he said nothing, and like many white statesmen awaited the vindication of time and events. After Gen. Terry's conference with the fugitive Sioux at Fort Walsh his opportunity came. All his predictions had been verified, and disregard of his warnings had ended in disaster. When the defeated but still defiant bands were herded together like so many angry cattle at Fort Robinson, in Northern Nebraska, he shone forth as the man of intellect who dares much and dominates brute rage with a master mind.

Red Cloud has accepted and turned to ultimate advantage for himself and his people every event, either fortunate or disastrous. As king of the Dakotas, he has controlled the fortunes and the lives of 20,000 fighting men and hurled them, as it seemed best, against the Crowes or the whites. The triumph over Custer he regarded as worse than a defeat, but while its moral effect continued he made terms for all the hostilities not actually engaged, and, as Major Moynihan once remarked, "got 'em in out of the wet." His influence was large in promoting the adoption of the severalty treaty, and now, as before noted, he is scalping the pockets of settlers instead of their heads.—New York Press.

Somebody of an enquiring bent has ascertained that the hen has her best laying capacity at her third year. She will lay in an average life-time from 500 to 700 eggs.

Burned Zulus Dreaded the Ice.

"The natives of tropical countries are seldom so much astonished as they are when first introduced to snow and ice," said E. A. Forester of Chicago. "While the World's Fair was in progress I saw a joke played upon two members of a Zulu band which was greatly enjoyed and appreciated by all present except the Zulus themselves. The manager of their tribe, whom I knew intimately, knowing that none of the Zulus had ever seen any ice, thought it would be great fun to see how they would act when brought in contact with it. He accordingly told two of them that he wished them to go down town with him. He informed me what he was going to do and invited me to accompany him, which I did. We stopped at the office of one of the large breweries, and after explaining our errand were readily granted permission to go through the icehouse.

"On arriving at the door of the icehouse we all entered, the Zulus, who were barefooted, following close behind. All along the walls inside great cakes of ice were piled. My friend, the manager, climbed up on top of the cakes and told the Zulus to follow him. They obeyed. When the cold chill of the ice struck their bare feet, they didn't know what to make of it. They looked at one another for a minute and jabbered something in their outlandish tongue. They stood it for about a minute, then, giving vent to a yell, they sprang to the ground, and rushing to the door threw themselves on the ground outside, where they lay writhing about, nursing their feet and insisting that they had been severely burned."—Globe-Democrat.

Mother Goose's Grave.

"A man is very frequently ignorant of the things that lie nearest to him," said Thomas M. Babson, the Boston lawyer, who has been Corporation Counsel for many years. "A case in point is furnished from my own experience. The windows of my office look down upon the old Granary graveyard of Boston. It contains the Franklin monument, the tomb of John Hancock, and the dust of a number of old colonial Governors. That much I knew up to the big encampment of the Grand Army in our town three or four years ago. It seemed that of all the sights of Boston none attracted the great crowd of Grand Army visitors like the old Granary Cemetery. I think at least 10,000 people made a daily pilgrimage there while the encampment lasted.

"I was standing with a friend watching the crowds one day, when he remarked: 'I guess it's Mother Goose's grave that draws the strangers.' Here was something new to me, Boston bred and born, as I was, I didn't know up till then that the old lady whose rhymes have delighted thousands of juveniles all over the broad land had been laid to rest within a stone's throw of my office. Mother Goose is no myth; her real name was Ann Goose, as appears on her tombstone, which contains nothing else but the simple record of her birth and death. Whether she wrote all the rhymes herself or simply collated them is a vexed question, but in any event Young America will ever cherish her memory."—Washington Post.

A Great Head.

A man with a head two feet one and five-eighths inches in circumference is a curiosity, and when Moses Hall, colored, of Owings Mills, walked into the store of C. B. Bates Saturday afternoon, Mr. Bates was not a little bit surprised. At first Hall's head looked as if a 7½ hat would fit it. That is an unusually large size, but when that hat was tried on it was too small.

Then Mr. Bates bethought himself of an old derby which he had in his window off and on for over a year, with a placard stating that it would be given to anyone it would fit. The size was 7½, which is the largest Mr. Bates has sold in all his ten years' experience.

After some search the hat was found and tried on, but to the disgust and astonishment of the storekeeper it was too small. It rested on the back of Hall's head as a ten-year-old boy's hat would rest on that of an ordinary man. Mr. Bates then measured the man's head and found that it would require a hat 8½ size. That is twelve sizes larger than the average hat worn by man.—Baltimore American.

The Same Suit.

Studentus—Young Herman has a suit of clothes for every day in the week.

Studentum—I never see him wear but one.

Studentus—Yes; that's the suit!

Harlem Life.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The spots on the sun were discovered by astronomers in 1611.

The flattening of the poles of Jupiter can be seen through the telescope.

More than half the street railway mileage in the United States is now operated by electric power.

Dr. Sangree says that the cheapest and easiest way to get warm is to take a number of deep forced inspirations, holding the air as long as possible before expulsion.

An acting model of the human heart, with every detail, has been made by a French physician. The blood can be seen coursing to and from it through artificial arteries.

The largest mammoth found in Siberia measured seventeen feet long and ten feet in height. The tusks weighed 860 pounds. The head without the tusks weighed 414 pounds.

"The Speed of the Earthquake" was the subject of a recent scientific lecture by Professor Lancaster. He proved that the average speed of transmission of the shock is 16,000 feet per second.

The most easily digested meats, according to a scientific journal, range in the following order: Cold mutton, mutton chops, venison, tenderloin, sirloin steak, lamb chops, roast beef, rabbit meat and chicken.

Borocarbide, a new material recently prepared in the electric furnace by the French chemist, Henri Moissan, is a compound of borax and carbon, and is excessively hard, cutting diamonds without difficulty.

Fruit grown near the ground may contain the bacteria of typhoid fever, diptheria or cholera, which may have found their way into the material used for fertilizing, or may have become incorporated with the dried dust.

A recent English invention for the nursery is a "patent veiled sheet." It is an ordinary sheet, in which a square of gauze net is inserted. This is intended to be thrown over the face of a sleeping infant, protecting it from flies without impeding the respiration.

Dr. Berger, the eminent French surgeon, recently presented to the Paris Academy of Medicine a young woman to whom he had supplied an entire underlip, she having accidentally lost the one that nature gave her. He managed to make good the loss with a piece of flesh from her arm.

The microbe of the "grip," otherwise the "influenza bacillus," was discovered by Dr. Canon, of Vienna, who first detected it in the blood of one of his patients. It is a curiously shaped organism, many times smaller than the microbe of any other known germ disease, and was only revealed to the human eye by using a microscope with a magnifying power of over 1,000 diameters.

Platinum is Indispensable.

The discovery of deposits of platinum in this country would be as welcome as the finding of a diamond mine. At present the metal costs nearly half as much as gold, having risen greatly in price within the last three years. It is absolutely indispensable for many purposes, being non-corrosive and resisting acids. It is utilized for chemical apparatus, scientific instruments and incandescent lamps. There is some platinum in the beach sands of Oregon, but not enough to pay for mining. Small quantities of it have been discovered recently in the copper mines of Canada, where it occurs in a new combination with arsenic.

Two-thirds of the world's supply of platinum comes from two Siberian mines in the Ural mountains. The metal is obtained there as a by-product of gold mining. The mining is done by scooping holes in the ground to a depth of about fifteen feet, and then burrowing rat fashion in all directions. Twenty-nine hundred cartloads of earth are required to yield fifteen pounds of platinum. The biggest nugget ever found was about the size of a tumbler. Now the gold is getting scarce, and the laborers have been drawn off to build the great trans-Siberian railway. Hence the increased cost of platinum, which, unless new deposits are found, is likely never to be cheaper than it is at present.—Washington Star.

Civility to a Patron.

One rainy day last week Jones, being in a hurry to get home, took a street car. There was a big crack in the roof of the car through which the rain fell and ran down the back of his neck, so he asked the urbane conductor:

"What's the matter with this car? Does it do this way always?"

"No, sir, only when it rains."—Texas Sittings.

The Best Things to Eat

Are made with ROYAL BAKING POWDER—bread, biscuit, cake, rolls, muffins, crusts, and the various pastries requiring a leavening or raising agent.

Risen with ROYAL BAKING POWDER, all these things are superlatively light, sweet, tender, delicious and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER is the greatest of time and labor savers to the pastry cook. Besides, it economizes flour, butter and eggs, and, best of all, makes the food more digestible and healthful.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Trap for a Lion.

The Arabs seldom attempt the destruction of a lion except by means of a pitfall. In the Summer time the cattle-owners have little to fear, as these beasts can find plenty of food in their own haunts, but in Winter the lions suffering from cold and hunger, descend from the mountains, and the Arabs have to be vigilant. They pitch their tents in a circle and surround them with a hedge about six feet high. Between the tents and the hedge a deep trench is dug. When the hungry lion comes that way he scents the cattle, and they, scenting him, set up a loud bellowing, which only tends to whet the appetite of the voracious thief on the outside. The height of the hedge is scorned by such a leaper as he is, and finally he steps back a few paces, and, with a terrible roar, clears the hedge, but instead of finding himself in the midst of the cattle, he falls into the pit. There he lies, and the people of the tents, frantic with joy, rush to the edge and shower bullets and stones on their enemy until he is dead.—New York Journal.

The Discovery of Vaccination.

Dr. Edward Jenner, an English physician, who made the discovery that vaccination is a preventative of small-pox, had his attention directed to the subject upon casually hearing that persons engaged in milking cows frequently had the cow-pox, a mild disorder of the eruptive kind appearing on the udder of the animal, and communicated in a similar form to their hands, and that the belief was common among the agricultural classes that whoever had taken the disease was secure against the infection of small-pox. After frequent experiments he ascertained that only one form of eruption on the cow's udder possessed this property, a number of these experiments being made upon his son, a boy of six years old. He labored against opposition for many years before the value of his discovery was acknowledged by the medical profession.—New York Dispatch.

The matches used in the world every year have a value of \$200,000,000.

Exhaustion

Nervousness

Insomnia

Prevented

And Cured by

Sanford's Ginger

Operating

On the

Nerve Forces

Which Centre

At the Stomach

Containing among its ingredients the purest of medicinal French brandy and the best of imported ginger, it is vastly superior to the cheap, worthless, and often dangerous gingers urged as substitutes. Ask for SANFORD'S GINGER and look for owl trade-mark on the wrapper. Sold everywhere.

FOTTER DRUG & CHEM. CO., Boston.

The Sensitive Mermaid.



A GENUINE CURIOSITY. It will squirm and wriggle on the palm of your hand, its antics depending upon your temperament. It won't keep quiet, and affords amusement for old and young. We furnish one for lady and gentleman, with a printed sheet, explaining the peculiarities of each person by its movements. The pair, postpaid, 10 Cents. Our Illustrated Catalogue of Sports and Pastimes, Conjuring Tricks, Games and thousands of attractive novelties mailed with above or free to any address. PERC & SNYDER, Box 2761, N. Y. City.

EPILEPTIC, PARALYTIC AND NERVE INSTITUTE, 667 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass. (Near Washington St.) For the treatment of epilepsy, paralysis, brain and nervous diseases in all their forms. The only paralytic institute in the United States. Commencement free. Patients boarded, nursed and cared for. Price treatment if desired. Institute open daily. Send for circular.

Cash for NEW PIANOS—wanted six years. PIANO & ORGAN CO., New London, Conn.

"Thrill is a Good Revenue." Great Savings Result From Cleanliness and

SAPOLIO

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts. 50 cts. \$1.

HALE'S Honey of Horehound and Tar relieves Whooping cough.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure for all forms of Chronic & Inflammatory Rheumatism & Neuralgia. Entirely vegetable, always safe.

SAVENA for washing blankets. It leaves them soft and white without shrinking.

In the tenement districts of New York City the houses each average six families and over thirty occupants.

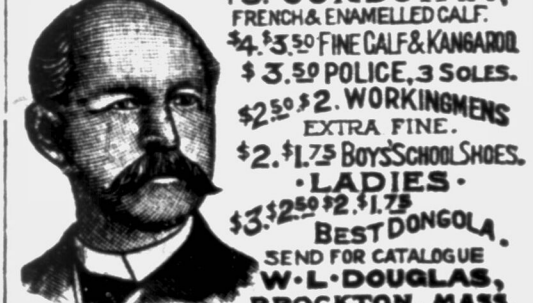


ASSIST NATURE a little now and then, with a gentle, cleansing laxative, thereby removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels, and leaving up and invigorating the liver and quickening its tardy action, and you thereby remove the cause of a multitude of distressing diseases, such as headaches, indigestion, biliousness, skin diseases, boils, carbuncles, piles, fistulas and maladies too numerous to mention.

If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctor's services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases.

That all known agents to accomplish this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are unequalled, is proven by the fact that once used, they are always in favor. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and indigestion.

W. L. DOUGLAS IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING. \$3 SHOE. \$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. \$4.35 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. \$2.50 2 WORKINGMEN EXTRA FINE. \$2.12 1/2 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES. \$3.25 1/2 LADIES. \$3.25 1/2 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.



You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shoe. Because we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

MAP STORE. Where road maps of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, new up-to-date, all points of interest, price 25 and 50 cents. Guide books, atlases and every thing in the way of maps and books for summer reading may be had. Send by mail on receipt of price. Send for catalogue. DAVID L. REED & CO., 28 Washington Street, Boston.

LOMBARD MORTGAGES BOUGHT FOR CASH. CHAS. E. GIBSON, 43 A Milk Street, Boston.

LOOK OVER YOUR OLD LETTERS. I BUY THE STAMPS. No common one or two cent wanted. Write J. B. GIBSON, 126 W. Brookline St., Boston, Mass.

"WHY NOT USE CYPRESS SHINGLES?" They cost no more than cedar, and last 3 or 4 times as long. Send for book, "Cypress Lumber and Its Uses." No charge. The A. T. STEARNS LUMBER CO., Newport, Boston.

OPPORTUNITIES Occur every day to make large profits on the Stock Exchange from small investments. Write for New Prospecting (free) explaining everything. RICHARD BAXTER Jr., & Co., Stock Brokers, 115 Broadway, N. Y.

SEWING MACHINE DEALERS. "SEWING MACHINE DEALERS" to Dealers of Sewing Machines. Address 257 Saratoga Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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MINIATURE PHOTOS—Send your cabinet photo and get 12 perfect photos for 25c. post paid. Address 257 Saratoga Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Figs' Cough Cure. It has cured thousands. It has not failed to cure. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. See.

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THE SOUL WINNER'S JOY.

They that are wise shall get to heaven,
And there in God's fulgence shine,
Where all rewards are strictly given.
As stated in the book divine.
God will the bliss of heaven bestow
According to our works below.
The last degree the saints receive
Is more than mind can yet conceive.

If aught can heaven's bliss enhance,
Or make the crown of life more bright;
If aught can there a soul advance
Much nearer to the throne of light,
'Twill be by having, through God's grace,
Brought many souls to seek his face
And turn from sin to righteousness.
This constitutes the highest bliss.

Then let us toil and never cease
To earnestly proclaim God's love
And help by all means to increase
The number of the saved above.
So when to us a crown is given
Thy will enhance our bliss in heaven—
Working us through the life divine
In God's fulgence brighter shine.

—Wm. Strachan in Toronto Globe.

A NANKEN JACKET.

My friends make fun of my weakness
For yellow.
I confess that I do it, notwithstanding
that I have good reason to detest it.
Truly, human nature is a bundle of contradictions.

I love yellow because of a certain episode
in my life which occurred when I
was but 8 years of age. I love nanken
above all on account of a jacket of that
material which played in that episode
an important part.

Our school, which had been placed under
the patronage of St. Elizabeth, was
a mixed one—that is to say, up to the
age of 10 years boys and girls worked
and played together. In spite of occasional
quarrels the system, on the whole,
worked very well.

I had not been eight days at St. Elizabeth's
before I fell in love. Do not laugh.
I loved with all the strength of my child
nature, with a love disinterested, simple,
sincere.

It was Georgette whom I loved, but,
alas, Georgette did not love me.

How much I suffered in consequence.
I used to hide myself in corners, shedding
many tears and racking my brains to find
some means of pleasing the obdurate fair
one. Labor in vain, a thankless task, at
8 years of age or 30.

To distinguish myself in my studies,
to win by my exemplary conduct the en-
comiums of the sisters Dunlors—all this
made no impression upon cruel Georgette.
She made no secret of her preference
for a dull, idle, blustering fellow, 9
years old, who won all the races, who
could fling a ball farther than any one
else, carry two huge dictionaries under
his arm and administer terrible thumps.

This hero was rightly nicknamed Met-a-Mort.
I knew what his blows were like, hav-
ing been the involuntary recipient of
some of them. Some do, I say? I had
received more than a dilatory donkey
a the road to the fair!

And Georgette had only laughed!

Obviously it was absurd to think of
employing physical force against my re-
doubtable rival, and intellectual superi-
ority in this case availed me nothing. I
determined therefore to annihilate Met-a-
Mort by my overpowering magnificence.

Naturally our parents did not send us
to school attired in our best clothes. On
the contrary, most of us wore there our
oldest and shabbiest garments. Conse-
quently I opined that it would be no dif-
ficult achievement to outshine all my
schoolfellows.

I should have to coax my parents into
loosening their purse strings and get
them to buy me a beautiful new jacket.

It took me a very long time to decide
what color this jacket should be. I men-
tally reviewed all the colors of the rain-
bow. Red tempted me, but I doubted
whether a jacket of that color would be
attainable. Should it be blue, green,
indigo, violet? Not one of those
colors was sufficiently striking.

I paused at yellow. That might do.
It is a rich color; there is something
sumptuous and royal about it. Summer
was approaching. I decided finally upon
a yellow jacket of nanken.

Without delay I set to work on my
school garments. It was a work of de-
struction, for I wanted to make them
appear as disreputable as possible. I
slyly enlarged the holes, wrenched off
the buttons and decorated my person
lavishly with spots and stains of all
kinds.

In what I judged to be an opportune
moment I timidly expressed my desire.
I had to do more, much more than
that, before I could obtain my will. I
begged, stormed, grumbled, sulked. I
became almost ill with hope deferred.
At length, for the sake of peace, my
parents granted my eccentric wish.

It was a proud moment for me when
for the first time I arrayed myself in
that resplendent nanken jacket won at
the cost of so many struggles. Standing
before the mirror I surveyed myself ad-
miringly for a full hour. I was grand!

"Ah, my Lord Met-a-Mort, you will
find yourself ousted at last! My shining
jacket will soon snatch from you the
prestige acquired by your stupid, brute
force. Georgette, astonished, fascinated,
dazzled and delighted, will run toward
me, for I shall now be the handsomest
boy in the school. Met-a-Mort will weep
for chagrin, as I have so often wept for
jealousy and mortification."

Alas, for my rose colored anticipa-
tions! I was greeted with a broadside
of laughter. Even our gentle mistress,
Ermine Dunlor, could not repress a
smile, and above all other voices I heard
that of Georgette, who cried mirthfully:
"Oh, look at him! Look at him! He
is a canary bird!"

The word was caught up instantly.
All the scholars shouted in chorus: "He
is a canary! A canary!"

Words fail to describe my bitter dis-
appointment, my burning shame and
chagrin. I saw my folly now. But it
was too late—the awful deed was done!
Worse than all, in order to obtain this
now odious jacket I had spoiled all my
other jackets and had nothing else to
wear! When on the evening of that
most miserable day I told my troubles

to my father and mother, they were
merely amused and said to me:

"It is entirely your own fault. You
insisted on having the jacket, and now
you must put up with it!"

Thus I was condemned to the perpe-
tual wearing of my yellow jacket,
which entailed upon me no end of petty
tribulations.

Every day at school I was jeered at
and insulted. Even the babies of three
years—sweet, blue eyed, golden haired
cherubs—pointed at me with their tiny
fingers and hissed: "Canary! Canary!"

One day we were playing the game of
brigands and gendarmes. I was one of
the gendarmes, who were invariably
beaten.

Met-a-Mort had nominated himself
captain of the brigands and chose Geor-
gette for his vivandiere.

Presently for a few moments there
was a suspension of hostilities. Brigands
and gendarmes fraternized as they
quenched their thirst and expatiated
upon the joys of the fray. Suddenly
Georgette, with her accustomed vivacity,
bore in upon the little group. She
bore in her hands a glass ink bottle.

"See!" said her sweet voice. "Who-
ever will drink this ink shall by and by
be my little husband!"

When we resumed our game, I discov-
ered that I had lost all interest in it.
Georgette's words haunted me.

I went to look for the ink bottle, which
the child had carried back to the school-
room. There I stood contemplating the
black, unmitigating looking liquid.

I closed my eyes and raised the bottle
to my lips.

"What are you about, you dirty little
thing?" exclaimed a voice from behind
me at the same instant that I received a
smart blow upon my uplifted arm.

Covered with confusion, I turned and
beheld Miss Ermine, who had surprised
me in my singular occupation.

I had no time to explain. Just at that
moment my schoolfellows came troop-
ing in. Georgette, seeing me standing
there, ink stained and disgraced, and al-
ready—the coquette!—forgetful of her
promise, exclaimed, with a face of dis-
gust:

"Oh, the dirty boy! The nasty, dirty
boy!"

Everything, however, has its bright
side. Miss Ermine's tap and my own
start of surprise had jerked the ink bot-
tle from my grasp. My yellow jacket
was literally flooded. I was rid of it at
last.

It was to Georgette that I owed this
happy deliverance. I thank her for it
today. What has become, I wonder, of
that lovely child? Does she ever think
now of those old times? How often have
I dreamed of her! I have forgiven her
for the tears which she caused me to
shed. Her charming face dwells always
in my mind as a pure ray from the by-
gone light—youth. I am not her hus-
band and I probably never shall be. I
am resigned to my fate, which I richly
deserve, because—

I did not drink the ink!—From the
French.

The Temperance Movement.

Although an ex-Governor of the state
of Maine has announced that prohibition
is a failure, it is hardly fair to assume
that this will cause an abandonment of
that method in our sister state, or that
the abandonment of prohibition would
be justified even on the statement of a
number of Governors. We admit that
we had no faith in this forced attempt
to keep people sober, but as we have
found fault ordinarily with Prohibition-
ists because they have jumped at conclu-
sions too hastily and have accepted the
statements of individuals as all the evi-
dence needed in support of general propo-
sitions, we should hardly care to fall
into the same fault and find in the state-
ments of a single person, even though
he were so intelligent a man as an ex-
Governor, a reason for condemning the
prohibition system as practiced in the
state of its origin. But it has been our
belief, founded upon experience in
Massachusetts, that prohibition in the
form of local option is an admirable and,
on general principles, enforceable meth-
od. If local safety were provided here
and there to meet the existing weakness
of mankind, a repression can be exer-
cised at other points which is, on the
whole, salutary and certainly conduces
to good order and morality.

That conditions are constantly im-
proving is evident to any one who has a
knowledge of general customs as they
existed during the early days of the
present century. In an autobiography
recently printed, written by a deceased
Boston merchant, who seventy years
ago went to work as a boy in a large
country store in Newton, which was run
in connection with a rolling mill and nail
factory at that place, the statement is
made:—

"In our store was to be found almost
every thing that a family would require.
All kinds of dry goods, for ladies wear
as well as men. West India goods and a
great variety of provisions. In addition,
the store was well supplied with all
kinds of spirits and wines. At that time
it was customary for almost every one to
use more or less spirits. Temperance
societies were then hardly known, and
at our place the sale of liquor was a
large part of the business. One hogs-
head of New England rum was on the
average sold in ten days, a hogshead of
Santa Cruz rum in about a month, and
quite a large quantity of Holland gin
and brandy, besides wines of different
kinds, very much of which was sold by
the glass. Many of the workmen in the
rolling mill and nail factory would
drink a quart each day, beside an occa-
sional glass at the counter in the morn-
ing and evening. There was also con-
siderable sold by the gallon. The rolling
mills used annually from 400 to 500
cords of wood, which was brought from
Natick, Sherborn, Hopkinton and Hollis-
ton, and paid for usually from the
store, the farmers always bringing their
wooden kegs to be filled, while every
housekeeper had his jug or demijohn to
be used for the same purpose. I remem-
ber that Dr. Grafton, the Baptist minis-

ter, whose church I attended, used to
ride up to the store in his square-topped
chaise and bring his demijohn to be
filled with brandy, this occurring per-
haps once in two or three months.
Once in a quarter a settlement was made
with the employees, when it was found
that about one-third of their earnings
had been paid by charges for liquor."

This is an illustration of what seems
at the present time an entirely impos-
sible condition of affairs, and is specially
noteworthy because at that time the
persons who were thus freely indulging
in intoxicating liquors of various kinds
were almost entirely native-born Ameri-
cans. Their grandchildren or great-
grandchildren could be depended upon
either to entirely abstain from the use
of alcoholic beverages or to take them in
such small quantities and at such wide
intervals as to make impossible the
drunkenness that was then only too
prevalent. It is much more than prob-
able that an equally significant and de-
sirable change will take place in the
next seventy years, and that, so far as
drunkenness is concerned, there will be
found in this country in the time of our
grandchildren very little of it, and this
not because of prohibition, possibly not
because of local option, but because of a
strengthened sense of self-respect and a
public opinion which will condemn in a
forcible manner those who are so weak
in mind as to drink to excess. —Boston
Herald.

The New School Roster.

Once more Arlington comes to the
"dividing of the ways" in the matter of
public school education, the splendid ad-
dition to its equipment in the shape of a
new school building being the occasion.
Through the courtesy of Supt. Hall and
the chairman of the School Committee,
we are able this week to outline the
changes that are to take place with the
opening of the new school year.

On account of the ample facilities pro-
vided at the new High school building,
and the former crowded condition of the
Russell school, some important changes
have been made in the organization of
the schools. These changes make it
possible for the School Committee to
broaden and improve the course of study,
especially for the upper grammar classes
and the English department of the
High school.

The Pratt laboratories which have been
fitted up in the most complete and
practical manner, will be available for
all the High school classes for experi-
mental work in physics, chemistry and
astronomy. In the Cutter Manual Training
Department, which will occupy two
or more rooms in the basement of the
High school building, ample provision
has been made for a complete course of
instruction in woodwork and mechanical
drawing for the boys and in plain sew-
ing and needle work for the girls. Work
in the manual training rooms will be
open to all pupils of the 8th and 9th
Grammar classes and the English sec-
tion of the freshman class of the High
school.

At the High school building the teachers
are: Mr. Ira W. Holt, principal, as-
sistants, Misses Anna J. Newton, M.
Helen Teale, Laura A. Davis, Esther
Bailey, Grace H. Perkins, Ella J. Holmes,
Eudora T. Eldinge. Miss Perkins, a
graduate of Wellesley, comes highly
recommended. She will have special
charge of the work in science and litera-
ture for the B division of the freshmen
class, to be known hereafter as Class 9,
(called this year the New Ninth). At
the High school there will be two sec-
tions of what is in the new course of
study called Class 8.

At the Russell school the teachers are:
Principal, Mr. Horace A. Freeman, who
will have charge of another division of
what is in the new course of study called
Class 8. Miss Irene M. Nightingale will
teach what is called in the new course of
study, Class 7. Miss Anna Pillsbury
will teach the Fourth Grammar class,
called in the new course of study Class 6.
The teacher of the other division of the
same class has not yet been appointed.
Miss Stella M. Grimes will take Class 5.
Miss Louisa Warren will teach one di-
vision of Class 4, which has formerly been
called the Sixth Grammar, and Miss
Edith M. Arnold the other division of
the same class. Miss Arnold comes from
Manchester, Conn. She is a graduate of
the New Britain Normal school and has
had four years successful experience.
Miss Elizabeth L. Geer teaches Class 3,
Miss Jane A. Forbush Class 2 and Miss
Lizzie A. Day and Miss Sarah L. Gifford
Class 1, (first year), with a kindergarten
class, of the formation of which a notice
is given in another column.

Miss Blanch E. Heard continues in
charge of music and Miss Emma K.
Parker in charge of the drawing.

The teachers of manual training, whose
work is referred to in connection with
the High school, are: Mr. F. C. Cobb, of
the Waltham Training school, and Miss
Emma K. Hollis, of Newton. Both have
had experience in teaching their respec-
tive branches of study.

There is an omission of a name in the
above list of teachers in the Russell
school that possibly most of our older
readers will note,—that of Miss O. M.
Hobart, who has resigned at the call of
duties at her home in Hingham. Miss
Hobart was added to the corps of Ar-
lington teachers in 1872, and her first
service was at the Crosby school, then
known as the East Primary; but when
the new Russell school was completed
she was transferred to that building and
through all these years class after class
of Arlington children have had the ben-

efit of her able, conscientious and emi-
nently successful instruction, and she will
carry with her into her voluntary retire-
ment the sincere regard and affection of
not a few who now have children of
their own being educated in our public
schools. It is alike creditable to teach-
ers and committee that so many of our
teachers have served the town through a
period as lengthened as that covered by
Miss Hobart's employment here.

Speaking of Miss Hobart and her work,
Supt. Hall said:—

"Miss Hobart was a graduate of the
Bridge-water Normal School, and so, of
course, entered upon the work of teach-
ing well prepared in respect of both
knowledge and training. She has been
faithful and thoroughly devoted to her
work and carries with her in her retire-
ment from public service the grateful
remembrances and best wishes of all
her old pupils and friends."

Historical Pilgrimages.

In the "New England Magazine" for
August Mr. Edwin D. Mead has an in-
teresting article on "Pilgrimages," in
which he traces the development of the
idea of a considerable number of people,
under intelligent and proper conductors,
making pilgrimages to points of historic
interest in our own country. This year
a company of this description is coming
from Philadelphia to Lexington, and for
its reception Lexington Historical So-
ciety is now making preparation. Speak-
ing of the value of these "pilgrimages,"
Mr. Mead says:—

"Last summer a hundred and more
boys and girls from the North End of
Boston, under the management of the
North End Union, spent a day at Lex-
ington. A committee of boys and girls
from the Lexington schools, together
with that prince of antiquarians, Rev.
E. G. Porter, welcomed them on their
arrival, and they were taken to all the
spots made memorable by the battle,
and then to the rich historical collection
in the Lexington town hall,—with the
most luminous explanations everywhere.
Lexington—thanks to Mr. Porter and
his friends—has all its memorable places
marked by granite monuments of varied
design, more completely than the same
thing has been done in any other town
known to us; and these monuments all
helped to impress the lessons deeply
upon the minds of the young people.
So earnest and enthusiastic was Mr.
Porter in this effort that he offered Lex-
ington silver medals, of which he had a
store—the medal struck at the centen-
nial time—for the best essays on the
Battle of Lexington which might be
written by these boys and girls in the
autumn or winter days; and so many
good essays came in, in response to this
offer, which he construed generously,
that not a few of these Lexington medals
are now held with pride by the bright
students at the North End. Such are
some of the possible lines and uses of
the Historical Pilgrimage."

The "Historical Pilgrimage" of the
American Society for the Extension of
University Teaching, of Philadelphia,
pleasantly anticipated for some time by
the Lexington Historical Society, starts
from that city July 30 and will arrive in
Arlington and Lexington August 1.
It is composed of delegates from fifteen
states who are specially interested in his-
tory, and will consist of 60 persons, that
being the limit fixed by the conductor.
The party will come to Arlington on
special cars of the West End Co., arriv-
ing there at about eleven o'clock, and
will make stops at the monumental tab-
lets long enough for a brief story of the
events they commemorate. Proceeding
to the end of the route the party will
take barges for Lexington and proceed
leisurely along the route followed by
the British to the battle ground, under
escort of officers of the Lexington society.
At one o'clock lunch will be served at
Old Belfry Club house and then there
will be formal exercises in Town Hall,
consisting of an address of welcome by
Mr. Albert S. Parsons, president of the
society, to be followed by a historical
address in which the story of the
"Battle of Lexington" will be graphically
told by Rev. Edw. G. Porter. At
the conclusion of these exercises, the
"Pilgrims" will proceed to Concord to
learn by observation and from the ad-
dress of Mr. Frank B. Sanborn, the part
this town bore in the momentous events
of April 19, 1775. Aug. 2 the "Pilgrims"
go to Salem and then return home by
way of New York and New Jersey, visit-
ing battlefields in those states. At no
place will they have a more cordial wel-
come than in old Lexington.

Work on the new storage basin for
Lexington Water Co. was commenced
this week by a gang of seventy-five
Italians in the employ of the contractor
and work on it will be pushed with all
possible dispatch. We agree with a
prominent town official that the Water
Co. is not as greatly to blame for the in-
adequate supply of water as many seem
to think. They have been to large ex-
pense repeatedly on what promised to
be a solution of their difficult problem,
and now have gone forward with build-
ing a basin as soon as the legal steps
necessary could be taken and the need-
ed arrangements for work made. Lex-
ington as a town would take no risk in
this matter of water supply, her citizens
have been free in congratulating them-
selves on freedom from a water debt
such as most towns and cities carry and
of necessity is at the mercy to a certain
degree of an outside company. There
were only two ways by which water
could be introduced and the incorpo-
rated company was deliberately chosen.

Mr. A. A. Wetherbee, of Cambridge,
has purchased a lot of land on the Mus-
sey estate immediately adjoining the
lands belonging to "Oakmount," and
will proceed at once to erect there a
dwelling for his own occupancy.

ARLINGTON LOCAL NEWS.

Continued from 1st page.

credit on Mr. Bertwell as a practical
heating expert and thorough workman.
Mr. Bertwell has lately been paying
attention mainly to local work here and
has put in a number of Richmond heat-
ers, both steam and hot water, for resi-
dents of Arlington, and is prepared to
do so for others. He will make esti-
mates on all kinds of steam and hot
water heating, and as he superintends
all his own work customers are assured
of the best of service.

The Union Base Ball Club played a
game at Waltham last Saturday after-
noon, and were defeated by a score of 9
to 6. The game was a very interesting
one, both teams playing ball. Wal-
tham won on a fluke in the ninth when,
with the score a tie, 6-6, a wild throw
let in two runs and a lost ball let in the
other. The features were the double
play of the Unions, they getting
three to their credit. Quinn pitched a
beautiful game and was well supported,
with the one exception of the wild
throw. Waltham's battery played well,
which indeed might be said for all the
team. The Unions are hoping to get
another chance, as they think they can
redeem themselves. The score was as
follows:—

	Y.	M.	A.						
Dunne	5	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Maloney	3	2	6	2	2	1	0	0	0
Brown	3	2	6	2	2	1	0	0	0
Barr	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hudson	5	2	8	0	0	1	0	0	0
Card	2	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
McKenna	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hadley	4	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curry	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	41	14	27	11	2	1	0	0	0

	Y.	M.	A.						
E. Purcell	4	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Quinn	5	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hendrick	2	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Quinn	4	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
J. Dale	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
D. Dale	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Tobin	3	4	1	5	4	0	0	0	0
D. Purcell	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
O'Neill	3	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	55	7	27	15	8	2	0	0	0

Innings:—
Y. M. A. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Y. M. A. 2 0 0 3 0 1 0 3 9
Unions:—
Y. M. A. 1 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 6

Runs made, by Duane 2, Mahoney 2, Brown 2,
Hudson, Carroll, Curry, E. Purcell, Hendrick,
D. Dale, Tobin, O'Neill. Earned runs, Y. M. A.
5, Unions 3. Two-base hits, Mahoney, Hudson,
McKenna, Curry, O'Neill, Quinn. Home runs,
Hudson. Double plays, Quinn, Hendrick,
O'Neill, Burns. O'Neill. Time 1h, 40m. Umpire,
Gendreau.

Jas. A. Bailey, Jr., our Representa-
tive to the General Court, has gone to
the Adirondacks for a vacation of several
weeks.

The arrest of Mr. Harry M. Bunce,
last Tuesday evening, and his arraign-
ment in court in Cambridge the following
morning on a criminal charge, has been
told with much of detail in the Boston
dailies. The case as presented in court
was continued until to-morrow, when a
disposition of the same will be made by
Judge Sanger. We trust our readers
will excuse us for not going more fully
into the particulars of this case, for we
are sure a reproduction of them here
would be news to no one. To the young
men of this and every other community
it ought to be a warning, when tempta-
tions assail, to think of the possible re-
sults to parents and loving friends; to
remember that sin lies not in its discov-
ery but in wrong acts committed; that the
seed of that sin is the harboring of un-
worthy and unlawful desires. Young
friends, think enough of mother, father,
friend to keep your feet firm in the paths
of rectitude, then mother's heart will
not be broken and friends will escape
being covered with shame because the
public knows of the wrong doing.

LEXINGTON LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Goddard and daughter have
gone to Brant Rock for a vacation outing.

Mr. David S. Muzzey is spending a
week at Magnolia and surrounding re-
sorts.

Rev. Mr. Schelermann will occupy
the pulpit of the Baptist church next
Sunday.

Mr. Sylvester has concluded to close
his "Lexington Cafe" and retire from
the business.

Rev. Henry Hyde, late pastor of the
Congregational church at Greenfield,
will be the pulpit supply at Hancock
church, next Sunday.

There will be a special meeting of
the Old Belfry Club, next Wednesday
evening, for the transaction of business
to be then presented.

The regular meeting of Post 119 was
held last Thursday evening, but the at-
tendance was small, as is usual during
the heated term.

This week Dr. Rice and his assist-
ants have removed their offices to the
new rooms on the lower floor of the
Keeley Institute and are now most pleas-
antly situated.

Rev. A. E. Woodsum, pastor of the
Baptist church, has gone on his vaca-
tion. After about two weeks spent in
Portland he will go into the woods of
the Pine Tree state for further rest and
a different sort of recreation.

Mr. B. C. Whitcomb returned to busi-
ness last Saturday, having had a most
enjoyable experience with the excursion
of which he was a part. The route was
through the popular mountain region of
Pennsylvania, Watkin's Glen, Niagara
Falls.

The new stack of steam boilers for
the Electric Light Co. are in position,
the engine room which contains them
is nearly completed and the base of the
new iron smoke stack is ready. When
this addition is completed there will be
no lack of power to run the dynamo.

For the first time in several weeks
the horse lawn mower was at work on
the common, yesterday afternoon, cut-
ting the grass which in the past few days
has grown rapidly.

The regular monthly meeting of the
Selectmen occurs next Thursday after-
noon for the approval of the pay roll,
bills, etc., and transaction of such other
items of business as may come before
the board.

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